The Weekly Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1870. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1.50.

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE FALLING OF THE LEAVES.

Translated from the French of Millevoye, by Edward S. Heaton.

Autumn hath strewn earth's beauteous face
With all the wardrobe of the woods;
The groves have no mysterious trace—
The nightingale in silence broods.

O'er Nature's face, from morn to morn,
A deathly pallor slowly steals;
The woods so dear, of beauty shorn,
The stealthy ravager reveals.

Once more, to view the forest lone,
His feeble way a youth pursued;
For Death had marked him for his own,
And chilled the current of his blood.

"Adieu, beloved groves, I fall!
In your sad fate my end I see;
Each falling leaf doth solemn call
In syllables of death to me.

Stern fatal, Epidaurean seer,
To me thou say'st 'The forest leaf
Shall golden in thine eyes appear
But once again, thy hour so brief.

Th' eternal cypress thee surrounds,
Paler than autumn's features pale,
Thou bendest to the tomb's dread bounds;
There soon thy fleeting youth shall fail.

E'er yet the meadows' verdant smile,
Or branching vines the hills adorn,
I die! Death's touch shall ne'er beguile,
And life shall be no more forlorn.

As a frail shadow have I seen
Life's opening springtime flee away,
Or leaves that clothe the woods in green
And vanish in autumn day.

Fall, fall, brief leaves, hide the sad day,
My grave let not affection see;
In thickest shades obscure the way
In which to-morrow I shall be.

But if along the lonely walk,
When the day flees my love shall come,
All desolate, to weep, O! talk
Consoling numbers round my tomb."

Thus mourned a youth, and ere the trees
Disrobed were, his knell was rung,
And the crisp leaves stirred by the breeze
His requiem in whispers sung.

Beneath an oak they laid him down—
The last leaf fell with mournful tune—
Nor love comes there, to weep, or crown
With cypress pale the lonely stone.

But stillness reigns, nor sob nor moan
Wakes those dun aisles, funereal gloom;
The village pastor's steps alone
Disturb the silence of the tomb.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

MY SOUL.

BY XARIFFA.

My soul unto my heart did thus complain:
"How long, oh! Jahor, wilt thou detain
My restless spirit?
How long ere I may seek in yonder skies,
The hallowed land the unconceived of prize
That souls inherit?

How long ere Time, the High Priest, comes to lay
His hand upon this shaggy sea of clay
And break its bars,
And set me free from mortal fears and feuds
To seek the grand and solemn solitudes
Among the stars?

Oh, heart! the heavenly spirits' earthly twin,
Oh! mortal, locking the immortal in
With human keys,
Have mercy! Hide away thy watchful face,
And let my prisoned pinions fly to trace
Eternities!"

And yet, oh tender, though most cruel, heart,
I've much to thank thee for before we part
To go in peace.
Ere Time's last knell hows I for aye have sounded
Ere I the dim and misty cape have rounded
Of the Fo ever!

I from Life's clambering vines rich blooms have plucked
And from its sweetest fruits my lips have sucked
Delicious juices;
And I have quaffed that essence from above,
That only heavenly thing, pure, faithful Love,
That life produces.

The golden chalice of existence lifted
High on the wave into my grasp was drifted—
Its luscious wine
In purple flow upon the beaker darkled,
And o'er the brim to lips athirsting sparkles
In draughts divine!

In thy stern keeping I have grown the wings
Now fledged and pluing for far nobler things,
Oh, guardian heart!
Too long I've fettered been to earth's cold floor,
I've loved and been beloved: there is no more—
Now let us part.

I hear the build the scaffold of my years,
Of sorrows, smiles, few hopes and many tears,
As days diminish—
I hear thy thick throbs fall like hammer blows,
Here muffled by a thorn, and there a rose—
When will thou finish?

When comes the hour—at midnight, dawn or day,
When thou shalt draw these bolts and bars away
With bated breath—
And open for me the portals of this place,
And that grim messenger shall bid me face
Relentless death?

Death, at whose hands we find our noblest birth
Who frees us from the swadling clothes of earth
And all its narrow—
Who rocks the cradle of Eternity,
And lays us loving, greatful glad and free,
In God's own arms."

NEARER HOME.

[The following verses appeared in some one of the religious papers a few years ago:]

One sweetly solemn thought
Comes to me o'er and o'er—
I'm nearer home to-day
Than I've ever been before.

Nearer my father's home,
Where the many mansions be;
Nearer the great white throne,
Nearer the Jasper sea.

Nearer the bounds of life,
Where we lay our burdens down;
Nearer leaving the cross,
Nearer gaining the crown.

But lying darkly between,
Winding down through the night,
Is the dim and unknown stream
That leads me at last to light.

Closer, closer, my steps
Come to the dark abyss,
Closer death to my lips
Presses the awful chrism.

Father perfect my trust,
Strengthen the night of my faith;
Let me feel as I would when I stand
On the rock of the shore of death;

Feel as I would when my feet
Are slipping on the brink;
For it may be I'm nearer home,
Nearer now than I think!

LELIA'S LOVE.

Two persons sat underneath the grand old trees at Riverside, listening to the singing of the birds, and watching the glimmer of the sunbeams upon the shining Thames at their feet. The bright morning, the fresh breezes, laden with the perfume of a thousand flowers, the merry song of the birds, all combined to make glad the hearts of the lookers-on.

But there were tears on the eyelids, and sorrow in the hearts of those two, sitting there with clasped hands and encircling arms, upon the bank of the flowing river. Scarcely a word had passed their lips, yet their hearts were throbbing with sorrow at thoughts of the coming parting.

"I must go now, darling, and you will be true until I come for you. I can trust you, Lelia."

"You can trust me, Walter; but in that far-away land you will find new friends, and new faces, lovelier far than mine, perhaps; you will forget the home friends, Walter," and the black eyes looked up, pleadingly.

"I shall find new faces, I know; but no Lelia's face. Remember, I am going to make a home for you; and I will not forget my mission. In that land I shall make the wealth your parents want, and then I am coming to claim my wife. Will she wait for me?"

"I will wait for you, Walter."

He rose, and drawing her closely to his side, they stood, looking out upon the river, glowing and sparkling at their feet in all its majestic beauty, a type, in its never-ceasing flow, of the never-ending eternity to which they were hastening. Something of this entered the mind of Lelia, as she stood, supported by the encircling arm of her lover.

"Walter," she said, "you will not let the temptation of the land to which you are going, make you forget your manhood? Remember it is not all of life to live, nor all of death to die."

"I will remember, darling; word or deed of mine shall never mantle your pure cheek with the blush of shame. I will be worthy of you, my Lelia; I will keep myself pure, God being my helper," he said, bowing his head reverently.

Unclasping a locket from a necklace she wore, she placed it in his hand.

"There is a talisman for you; and when you are tempted to sin, look at that, and remember that your shame is mine, also, even as your success is mine, in which I shall rejoice infinitely more than I can tell you. You cannot fail, if you are true to yourself."

"Thank you, my good angel! The thought of you will keep me pure, and will be all needful incentive to hard toiling, if in the end, your hand shall be my reward," he said, holding out his hand.

She placed hers within it, trustingly as a little child; and, stooping down, he sealed their compact with a kiss.

They parted, he to make his way to the golden land, there to accumulate the wealth that was required for the hand of the proud man's daughter; she to her home, to wait for his coming, cheered through the long years of weary waiting by the love-messages he had promised her.

Promptly they came; bearing words of love for her, and hopeful anticipation of the happy meeting in the future. But suddenly they ceased. Not a word of warning; his last letter had been particularly kind and tender, but it was the last. Weeks and months passed away, and no tidings of the wanderer; her letters remained unanswered and her heart grew very weary waiting.

Lelia sat in her room one evening in the early part of October, thinking sadly of her broken dream. For years she had waited hoping against hope, that there would be news from Walter. She would trust him a little longer; she thought even with all these years of silence as evidence against him. But doubts of his inconstancy would intrude themselves, clouding her brow and bringing tears to the eyes once so bright and sparkling. Now their brilliancy was shaded by sorrow, and the roses upon her once blooming cheek had faded.

She sat down upon the spot where, over four years ago, they had parted by the river side. A gay voice at her side aroused her.

"I wonder what you are doing here, all alone," it said.

"I am star-gazing," Lelia answered, smiling, and drawing an ottoman toward her, placed her friend upon it.

"'Humbly seated at your feet,'" sang that young lady, as she sat down; "and now prepare yourself for a lecture. Why did you absent yourself from my party, Miss Dignity? And then I promised the lion of the evening the honor of an introduction to you. Then to keep your royal highness at home in this style. Aren't you ashamed of yourself?"

"Not very much, I must confess; but I was sorry not to go, Nellie dear, but I had just received a letter from brother Tom that demanded an immediate answer, so my absence, you will see, was unavoidable."

"Oh, if you were writing to brother Tom of course you are excused," Nellie said, a bright crimson mounting to her forehead; "but why don't you ask about the lion? You ain't one bit curious."

"Oh, yes, I am," said Lelia; "but I had forgotten all about him; will you relieve my anxiety as to the identity of the animal aforesaid?"

"Now you are making fun of him," Nellie pouted.

"Not at all, Birdie; who is he?"

"Well, his name is Edward Lemar, and is a graduate from the—the—well, the Medical something—I have forgotten what he called it; I am not learned you know, and cannot remember their French names—but he comes from Paris, anyway. I expect you know what I mean; you know pretty near everything."

"Oh, no, not quite; but I dare say I know what you mean," said Lelia laughing.

"Yes, I knew you would, as I didn't take pains to remember; but anyhow, he is so handsome, and so rich, and so everything nice;" and Nellie rattled on, regardless of the uninterested listener, and finally wound up with, "He is going to Mrs. Hunt's reception to-night, and may I present him, Lelia dear?"

"Yes," Lelia answered dreamily.

"You have the vapors this evening; what ails you?" and she wound her arms around her friend's neck lovingly.

"Nothing, dear; I am a little dull, that's all."

"Well, I must leave you now, or I shall be late. "Oh, yes, I had nearly forgotten the news. Lelia you remember your old admirer, long ago—that handsome Walter somebody?"

"Yes;" and Lelia's heart gave a great throb.

"Well, the news came that he is married to a rich Californian lady,—immensely rich, they say, and handsome, too."

"Ah! who is she?" said Lelia, suppressing the great sob rising in her throat.

"I can't remember her name. His good angel has brought him luck at last; but I must go now. You will be sure and come to Mrs. Hunt's;"—and the gay girl ran singing down the stairs.

"And this is man's fidelity!" Lelia said to herself, scornfully. "Man's fidelity—pah! After all his protestations of love for me only four years ago? Married wealth, did he? Ah, gold, thou art a wonderful siren! Truth, honor, love—all are sacrificed to thee! But let him go; I will not let one thought of him disturb my peace of mind." And the queenly form was drawn up proudly.

Lelia Maynard looked the queen, in her glistening robes and sparkling jewels, as, with her stately form and rich beauty, she entered Mrs. Hunt's saloon, the evening of the reception. None of all that were there assembled might guess of the aching heart underneath that proud smile. The centre of a circle of friends she stood, her cheek crimson as a damask rose, her eyes brilliant and flashing, her lips parted with a smile, displaying a gleam of the pearly teeth. She looked the princess, surrounded by her suite.

Nellie Warde came to her side and whispered, "Mr. Lemar awaits your pleasure, Lelia."

Lelia turned and acknowledged the introduction with a beaming smile, then started, as if something in his face or manner were familiar to her. Recovering herself, she took his arm and joined the promenaders.

"Will you walk on the terrace with me, Miss Maynard?" he asked. "It is a beautiful evening; I think you would enjoy it."

Bowing assent, they passed out into the open air. The stars twinkled coquettishly, and the light of the moon shed a soft radiance around.

"I had hoped to have known you sooner, Miss Maynard," he said as they stopped for a moment looking out over the sheet of water at their feet. "Your friend, Nellie, aroused my desire to know you, by her unsparing praises, long before I had seen you."

"Nellie is a dear little friend," said Lelia, smilingly; "but rather indiscreet, and somewhat prejudiced. You will find me only mortal—liable to failure, Mr. Lemar."

"Your name and face are very familiar to me," he said, looking down upon her attentively. "Have you a friend in California?"

Lelia started violently.

"I had one there," she answered coldly.

"Excuse me if I am impertinent," he said gently; "but I have a friend there, who showed me a picture that he called Miss Maynard, which resembled you closely I thought it must be yours."

"It is hardly probable," she answered, "I have no friends in California now."

"The picture is so much like you, it hardly seems possible that two persons can resemble one another so closely."

"Only one more mystery," she said, smiling. "We will let time unfold the explanation, Mr. Lemar."

Observing her reluctance to pursue the subject, he led her on to speak on other topics, and was surprised to hear the proficiency with which she conversed upon anything introduced.

"You are a great reader, Miss Maynard," he said smiling; "we don't often find ladies in these modern times that are able to sustain a conversation upon indiscriminate subjects."

"Oh, you are trying to flatter me now," she said, laughing. "We will go in, if you please, before you make any more pretty speeches. It would be a pity for me to monopolize them all."

"I shan't make any more Miss Maynard. Wait one moment."

"Thank you; but I am getting a little chilly, and I think I had better go in.

"Certainly if you are cold."

And, retracing their steps they entered the house.

Alone in her room, Lelia puzzled herself to know what was so familiar in the face of the young Frenchman; but finally dismissed the idea as an absurd one, and thought no more about it.

During the winter months spent in town, Lelia was thrown frequently into the society of Mr. Lemar. A gifted speaker himself, he led her on to discuss with him many of the modern theories, and Lelia sustained her part with such tact and skill as to challenge the best efforts of her opponent.

Every evening found him at her side, until it began to be whispered among the set that Miss Maynard had secured the brilliant young Frenchman, much to the chagrin of designing mammas and their marriageable daughters. But Lelia went on, unheeding the gossip around her, giving scarcely a thought to the future, and enjoying the pleasure and gaieties of the season with a zest unusual to her. She was content to enjoy the present, and let the future take care of itself.

In early summer her father left the city for his country seat on the Thames. Lelia was sitting underneath the tree where she had sat with Walter Leighton just five years ago. It was her twenty-third birthday, and she held in her hand the present he had given her, saying as he gave it. "Eighteen to-day my darling; when you are twenty-three I will come for you."

She wondered if he was thinking of her now, or whether his new relations entirely filled what had been her place in his heart. How well she remembered his parting words' "I will be worthy of you, Lelia."

Thoughts of the old love came over her, and giving way to her feelings, she shed such tears as she had not shed since the news of his marriage had come to her. A voice at her side startled her.

"I cannot see you in trouble, and not do what I can to comfort you."

And Edward Lemar seated himself beside her, and took her hand. His tone of tender sympathy broke down her little remaining self-control, and hiding her face upon his shoulder she gave way to a passion of tears.

"Will not my friend tell me her troubles?" he asked gently. "You can trust me, Lelia."

Yielding to a sudden impulse, Lelia told him all; her early engagement, and the subsequent parting, and finally of Walter's marriage after all those years of patient waiting.

"You are mistaken," he said in a loud voice. "Walter is not married."

Lelia sprang to her feet, pale and trembling.

"How do you know he is not? Do you deceive me!" she said, her hands clasped pleadingly. "I can not bear it—indeed I can not bear it."

"I am not deceiving you; I know he is not, for he has been my most intimate friend for years. Do you know this picture?" he said, giving her the locket she had given to Walter five years before.

"My picture!" she exclaimed. "Where did you get this, Mr. Lemar?"

"Walter gave it to me."

"Ah! he must have prized it highly to give it to a stranger," she said, her lip curling scornfully.

"He did prize it; and he told me to tell you that it has been a talisman, all these years, to keep him from sin, when in the midst of the world's temptations."

"Then why did he not bring it, himself?" "Lelia said in a puzzled manner.

"He has brought it himself, and has come to claim his wife," Edward said, hastily removing the black hair and whisker, and displaying the brown curls she loved so well.

"With a glad cry, she hid her face on his bosom—"My Walter—my Walter?"

Then he told her why he had chosen to disguise himself for so long a time. Her letters had never reached him, and his own had been returned to him unopened; and after several months had elapsed, the news reached him of her marriage to another.

For long weary months he toiled on, until he had accumulated wealth, when he returned to England, determined to see her—himself unrecognized. Upon arriving in town, he was surprised to learn she was single, and resolved to test her.

"Can you forgive me darling? If years of devotion can compensate you for your trial, they are yours. Tell me you are not angry Lelia."

Her beaming smile answered him—"I have nothing to forgive, Walter."

Walter's identity was soon made known, and created quite a furore; but the wealthy Californian soon became as popular as the French lion had been.

Great was the disappointment of the designing ones when the engagement was known; but they went on unheeding, happy in the anticipations of the bright future in store for them.

HUMBUGS OF TRAVEL.

A New View of Yo Semite Valley.

A lady contributor to the October Galaxy, who has been to Yosemite, differs considerably from all other travelers in her estimate of it. She thinks it "does not pay" to go there:

"What do you see? Tall rocks, a few tall trees, a high and narrow waterfall, a pretty little river! No more. A lovely natural scene, I grant you; but oh! where, in this beautiful land of ours are not lovely natural scenes the rule? Words cannot tell the feeling of cold despair which come over me and all our party as we looked about us. Was it for this we had so suffered? In truth, and very truth, it does not pay.

"We never rallied from that first impression.

"But that stone wall is nearly a mile high."

"It may be so, but it does not look it; and if it did, the stars are higher, and, thank God, the stars shine at home!

"That waterfall is eleven times higher than Niagara."

"Indeed! it looks like a fireman's hose playing over the top of Stewart's store.

"And then we learn to our dismay that, to see anything more than this in the Valley, we have got to mount the unhappy brutes again, and, with Ferguson tagging at our heels at an exorbitant price daily, make trips as dangerous and as perilous, as rocky and as unpleasant in every way as that which so much difficulty we have just now accomplished! In the house there is neither amusement nor comfort. We are dirty, sick, sore, and miserable, and at night, as we creep heartsick to bed, we can think of nothing but—the Yo Semite Fall, the Bridal Veil, El Capitan, the Cathedral Rocks! No! Of the weary distance which lies between us and civilization.

"But we try to make the best of it, once there. 'Let's say it does pay,' says the jolly Tapley of our party. 'Yes, let's sit on the banks of this lovely river.' We do so. A companionable but not welcome watersnake does so also, and we leave him in possession. Try again. There is an Indian camp beside Hutchings'. It looks romantic from this point. Let us get nearer. A vile stench arrests us. These filthy wretches found a dead horse yesterday, and are now eating some of its carcass. There is one of the poor brute's legs, with mud-be-grimmed hoof still hanging to it. Its entrails and other parts are strung out in the sun to dry for future eating, the black blood drips to the ground as a dog gnaws them greedily, until driven off by an Indian woman who is unwilling to share such a luxury. It will not do to approach these people too closely; they are covered with vermin. Their copper skins are black as soot in spots; this is called dirt, pure and simple. They are clad in the discarded tatters of civilization; and how tattered the discarded garment of the Sierra Nevada mountaineer is no one can know who has not seen them. The consequence is that the sight of these people so near a pleasure resort is an offense to decency. Indian men loll under the trees playing cards for silver coin. They glare at us as we approach. It is easy to see that these people (although Ferguson assured us they were 'tame') would have no humanitarian scruples about waging a war of extermination against the whites if they had but the power.

"While the men play cards and loaf under the shade of trees, the women sit in the broiling sun and grind acorns, beating them between heavy stones into the finest powder. The acorns ground to meal furnish the only food the poor creatures can rely on during winter; and to gather them and dispute their possession with the hogs is the work of the Indian women. That is, it is one part of their work, for that all work is done by Indian women is an old story. Manhood, oblige!

"By another day, some of us are well enough to mount again and begin our search for beauty. We find an occasional rattlesnake, unlimited fatigue, and the tombstone of a man who was kicked to death by his horse. The trips are very wearying, and the scenery is very grand, and very beautiful; but we are in no condition to enjoy it. We never get in such condition, and the universal verdict with us is that if every one of the waterfalls in Yo Semite were magnificent, every one of its granite domes were an Olympus, if its rivers were the Rhine, and its valley the fairy gardens of Versailles, the sight of it would not repay one for the suffering involved in getting to it. And the plain truth is that nine out of ten who visit Yo Semite think this, but they will not say what they think. Some people, it is true, never have an opinion of their own, but parrot-like repeat the refrain which has been set them to sing. You remember in the pages of Most Glorious Twain the ugly little girl they saw in the Holy Land, and frank Mark's astonishment at everybody's bawling out in chorus, 'What Madonna-like beauty!' He knew there was an explanation. He afterward found the key-note. It was struck in Old Grimes' (Dead) Book on the Holy Land. So with the Yo Semite. 'I felt awed!—the spirit land—losing your own identity.'

"O traveled monkey! Dare to tell the truth, why do you not? Because you are afraid some other traveled monkey will say you 'can't appreciate' the scenery which it makes your head ache to look at, and your bones ache to get at. Because you are a coward, or because you know you have made an idiot of yourself, and flung away your money by handfuls, and endured the tortures of purgatory; and you are ashamed to confess yourself so easily taken in and done for—man of the world that you are. But I am only a woman, and I confess all."

The Pope Coming to the United States—Interesting Dispatch from an American Bishop in Rome.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of Monday, prints the following special dispatch from NEW YORK, September 24, 1870.

The Roman Catholics of this city have been profoundedly moved by the recent events in Italy. At a meeting to-day, of wealthy laymen and prominent ecclesiastics, the following private dispatch from an American Bishop was read:

"ROME, September 22.—Continue in the good work. The future is dark. In an interview with Antonelli to-day, he said that it was impossible to remain here. The Council has been dissolved, but a large number of the members will remain until a programme has been decided upon. The faction in favor of abandoning the temporal power is gaining ground, and its formal renunciation may be rendered absolutely necessary by events. Should this be so, it is highly probable that His Holiness will take refuge in the United States. He expresses fears, however, in spite of American assurances, that his presence would lead to excitement and trouble. His resignation is touching."

After the reading of the dispatch a few remarks were made, in which it was admitted that to avoid trouble it would be necessary, should the Holy Father take up his residence here, to act with extreme caution to prevent needless alarm among the non-Catholic sects.

Highly encouraging reports from different parts of the country were read. Already four million dollars were pledged, and there would be no difficulty in raising the fifteen millions proposed should His Holiness decide to come. This is the good work alluded to in the dispatch.

A Singular Cause for Suicide.

A dispatch to a St. Louis paper from Springfield, Mo., dated the 10th, says: "Yesterday, about two o'clock P. M., the oldest son of John R. Kelso, living about three and a-half miles southeast of the town, had been found dead in a ravine near his father's house, and the coroner was called to hold an inquest. The coroner repaired to the spot and found the body lying in a ravine about four hundred yards from Mr. Kelso's house. Life was entirely extinct; and from appearances death must have occurred on Saturday evening and (as the jury impaneled determined) was produced by the discharge of a pistol which was found in the clenched hand of the deceased. The muzzle of the pistol had been placed on or near the forehead while deceased lay upon his back, the thumb of the right hand pressing the trigger. The ball penetrated to the brain, producing almost instant death. John R. Kelso, Jr., was about fourteen years old; a boy of remarkably fine scholarly attainments, prudent habits, and was industrious and thoughtful beyond his years. We hear from the coroner that while Mr. Kelso lived in Springfield, young John had contracted a fondness for tobacco, and even indulged in the use of intoxicating liquors. He made a solemn promise to his father that he would abstain from these habits. He was detected in the use of them by his sister, and the fear of exposure to his father probably was the cause of the suicide."

A Novel Institution.

In one of the densely crowded streets of the Seventeenth ward, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, there exists a very queer institution. It is denominated an "Academy of Tonsorial Art," and has quite a large number of pupils. The head of the concern is a venerable German, who has been in this country for a number of years. The object of the "academy" as its name implies' is to teach the "art of shaving"—not notes, as in Wall street—but the masculine face. The pupils are nearly all youngsters—or as they may be called "shavers"—who pay the old man a small sum for instruction. They are not allowed to operate the faces of customers until they can, with a sharp razor cut the rind of a watermelon without "damaging" the interior. The feat is more difficult to accomplish than may be imagined. If any one doubts this let him make the experiment. When the youngsters are able to perform the operation successfully they are allowed to graduate, and deemed worthy to enter upon the duties of a barber's assistant.

—Joseph E. Davis, a brother of Jefferson Davis, died in Vicksburg on the 18th at the age of 87.

VARIETIES.

—A ridiculous story is going the rounds of the country that Mrs. Bergh had a young woman arrested the other day for beating an egg.

—A firm in Memphis have commenced the manufacture of ladies' shoes for the Southern market. They employ thirty hands and turn out 300 pairs daily.

—A Sacramento, Cal., exchange says that the hens in that part of the country seem demoralized, and have not a proper regard for the duty they owe to society.

—The most popular song is that published by a Chicago music dealer. "Father will settle the bill." All the young women of Chicago sing it.

—Detroit has just named one of its streets "Napoleon," and the curious fact has been discovered that two-thirds of the people living on the street are Germans.

—One of the latest notions is the birth card, resembling a wedding card, but bearing the name of the new comer, and the date of its advent, with the initials of its parents.

—Among the objects of interest at a recent fair in Wisconsin was a young woman with white hair and pink eyebrows, who can see in the night as well as in the day.

—A Montgomery, Ala., exchange says: "Every lady who educates her servants into greater truthfulness, fidelity, self respect and orderly ways of life, is doing missionary work of the best sort.

—Mrs. C. Henry, a lady residing at Albany, recently went to Troy on a short visit in company with her child and a nurse. While engaged in making purchases at a store, the nurse ran off with the child, and has not since been heard of.

—Johnny was watching his mother while wreathing her head with the lovely orange bloom of Louisiana gardens. "Oh! ma!" he said, "how sweet that is! You look as if pa was dead, and you were going to be married over again."

—Long Branch belles are of the opinion that there is something wrong about the quotation that "Man proposes and God disposes." They say that man has proven a fraud in the way of proposing, this season, at least.

—An exchange says the theory that hydrophobia is indicated by pustules under the tongue, and that it it can be cured by local treatment, is again developing and finding new believers. The theory was shown years ago, to be pure fallacy, without foundation in fact or reason.

—The success with which small-pox has been stamped out of Ireland by the careful enforcement of vaccination continues unabated. Only one death from small-pox is reported in the whole of Ireland during the quarter ending June, 1870. The few cases that have occurred were traced to direct importation.

—N. G. Ordway, the physician of Portland, Me., who was presented for malpractice, in mutilating the hand of a patient while operating upon it, has been acquitted. The defense was that the ether used in the operation affected the physician so that he was unaware of what he did.

—The fire is still raging in the woods between Wareham and Plymouth, Mass. It has traversed the distance of fifteen miles north and south, and from six to eight miles east and west, and as the forests extend eight or ten miles still further west, serious apprehension is felt where the fire may end.

—A Springfield man who has been visiting in the eastern part of Berkshire, reports a pastor who rings the bell to call the people to service, pitches the tune and helps to sing; and, the story goes, that in addition to preaching to the living, he stands ready to dig the graves of those who die, and all for a salary of $700.

—The negro State Senator Ruby, of Texas, who is at the north with his bride, after applying to ten of the leading hotels of New York was unable to get admission to any. Notes were sent to the proprietors of these hotels asking whether they would admit a colored gentleman and lady as guests. An answer was received from every one and every one, declined.

—Mr. Hotchkiss, of New Jersey, thought it would be a good plan to scare the wife of his bosom a little. the other night, so he slipped out of bed, on to the roof, and dropped a few bricks down the chimmey. Mrs. H. did't scare worth a cent, but quietly arose, bolted the scuttle-door, and again sought her peaceful slumbers. The rest of the night was spent by Mr. Hotchkiss on the ridge-pole; wrapping his fluttering drapery round him, and sadly chanting. "Thou art so near, and yet so far."

—The Bath Times tells a very touching temperance story. It is about one of the members of the Bunker Hill Hose Company which was in Lewiston a few days since. His boot pained him to such an extent that he could scarcely move, and move he must. Accordingly he stepped into a shop and buying a glass of the ardent, turned it into his boot, and proceeded about his journey. In less than two hours that whiskey(?) had eaten its way out, and as he was bootless he found no trouble in locomotion.

—The war is sending glove prices upward. "Alexandre," one of the largest manufacturers for this country, has stopped shipments, in consequence of his cutting factory being in besieged Paris. Gloves have accomplished much for Mr. Mutier, who stamps his given name of "Alexandre" upon the glove. He owns a hotel in Paris for a winter residence, and possessess La Grange, with its 60 bedrooms and 1500 acres of land, distinguished in former years as the home of Lafayette. His hospitality corresponds with these important dwellings. He manufactures his own champagne, claret and brandy, each of a fine quality.

—"May I sing, Ma?" asked a smart four-year old who had been taken to church by her mother, and whose bump of music was, doubtless, excited by the performance to which she was listening. Ma, whose eye was upon the panniers in the next pew, of course said "yes," as all indulgent mothers do; and little hopeful, with a strong voice, commenced "Up in a Balloon." "Hush! Hush!" said Ma, don't sing that! Pausing a moment, the young vocalist struck up "Not for Joe," and was immediately hustled out of the sanctuary.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1870

INCREASE OF TAXES.

Each day a reformation of public abuses in Allegheny county becomes more and more apparent, as the workings of the Ring are brought to light, and the people are brought face to face with the enormous expenditures and salaries upon which the managers of the Ring have been subsisting and growing rich for the last decade of years.

No wonder they howl lustily over the prospect of defeat, and their expulsion from power that they have so shamefully abused for their own aggrandizement, and to the serious detriment of the people, and all the interests of the entire public.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial*, the leading Radical organ of Western Pennsylvania, in its issue of last Saturday, has a carefully prepared article, compiled from the official records of the county, in which the alarming corruptions of the Ring are shown up in the most incontrovertible style, and demonstrates beyond cavil, that the people's taxes have been increased by the Ring *six mills*, or more than *one-third*, within the last six years.

The facts and figures given by the *Commercial* are compiled from the reports of the County Controller, HENRY LAMBERT, Esq., and can neither be disputed nor explained away by the Ring, which, by means of the most corupt and reprehensible special legislation, was inaugurated and is now manipulated by the Court House Ring. The following is giving by the *Commercial* as the

ORDINARY COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

		Increase.
1864	$107,150 34	
1865	129,042 08	21,892 74
1866	155,115 64	26,073 56
1867	172,895 80	17,780 16
1868	196,260 87	23,365 07
1869	195,383 32	Decrease

Total increase in the ordinary expenses since 1864 is $88,223 98.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES SINCE 1864.

	Total	Improvement Expenditures for Court House and Jail	County Workhouse	Ordinary County Expenses	Commonwealth of Penn'a	Annual Sinking Fund	Surplus Sinking Fund	Interest on Bounty Bonds	Railroad Indebtedness	Funded debt paid
1864	$303,412 71			107,150 34	3,721 20	25,000 00		4,660 00	136,814 17	$26,067 00
1865	318,311 82			129,042 08	287 72	25,000 00		5,439 50	139,426 62	$19,396 00
1866	378,300 02			155,115 64		25,000 00	15,000 00	4,377 00	142,688 38	$ 7,224 00
1867	427,910 13			172,895 80		25,000 00	10,800 00	$ 643 05	127,313 77	$3,255 00
1868	662,396 44	34,499 67	190,260 87	196,260 87	990 29	25,000 00	10,800 00	9,870 00	125,993 25	$27,600 00
1869	512,154 09	58,190 96	64,409 50	195,383 28	1,536 24	25,000 00		7,042 00	125,561 91	$25,150 00

*These amounts include Interest on Workhouse bonds.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES.

The following table shows the total expenditures, ordinary and extraordinary, with the amount of increase annually :

	Total Expenditures.	Increase.
1864	$303,412 71	
1865	318,311 82	$ 14,899 11
1866	378,300 02	59,987 20
1867	427,910 13	49,604 11
1868	662,396 44	234,486 31
1869	512,154 09	Decrease.

The total increase, from 1864 to 1868, inclusive, a period of five years, was $368,983 73—or more than double. Hence the necessity for increasing the millage from *ten* to *sixteen* mills.

In regard to the decrease for 1869, compared with the expenditures of the previous year, it will be seen that $190,600 were expended on the Workhouse, in 1868, against $64,409 50 in 1869.

What the expenditures for 1870 will foot up, time only can determine. That they will be fully *half a million dollars* we have not the slightest doubt. The Court House Job is far from being finished, and the Indexing Job is only commenced.

The Sinking Fund, created for the purpose of paying off the compromise railroad indebtendess, has increased to over $450,000 and ought to save $20,000 annully to the tax-payers. With proper economy, such as has been exercised in the Controller's office, there is no reason in the world why the county levy should ever have exceeded ten mills. A little time and patience were all that were required, and all the improvements necessary could have been made without putting any additional burdens on the people. But just as we were getting through the pinch caused by the reckless expenditures for railroad purposes, and beginning to feel easy again, the treasury was unlocked at Harrisburg, and the people are being bled to death by special legislation. How long this bleeding process is to continue they themselves must determine. They can stop it right here and now by electing the entire Reform ticket, which is pledged to resist and defeat all special acts for plundering the people, and to secure the passage of a law which will cut down all exorbitant fees and place the county officers on fair salaries. When this is done *eight* instead of *sixteen* mills will be ample for all purposes.

Here we have a most complete and irrefragible exposition of the corrupt and reckless extravagance of the Ring, made by its leading party organ, which cannot be charged with acting in the interest of the Democratic party. It is no wonder that the better disposed of the Republican party have raised their voices in opposition to the longer continuance of the Ring in power.

Look, for instance, at the enormous sums of money that are drawn by the county officers in fees and perquisites. The Sheriff receives not less than $10,000, and it may be as high as $15,000 per annum, a large portion of which is drawn from the county treasury. The Clerk of the Courts receives $8,000 or more; the Prothonatory about $20,000; the Coroner between $4,000 and $5,000, and every other officer in the same proportion. All this goes to swell the enormous and ever-increasing taxes of the people, which are collected with inexorable exactness. If the people would save themselves from the endless exactions and tyranny of the Ring, they must rise in their might and vote it out of power, and elect men who are in favor of putting our county officers on fair and reasonable salaries.

Let the people see that this is done. Let every voter *Register* within the prescribed ten days' limit and cast his vote against the Ring. *Register*! REGISTER!! And vote for an honest administration of affairs. Register to-day.

NEGLEY EXPLAINS.

After two weeks of silence, and after finding himself third in the race for Congress, Gen. NEGLEY rushed into print yesterday in the Sunday *Leader* and *Dispatch*, but his explanation leaves him in a worse situation than his silence. Here is the gist of a two column and a half article, in which he tells why he voted for the great Northern Pacific Railroad swindle:

"I also assert that the "great grab" subsidy bill passed by the house, which received my active support, was that of the Northern Pacific Railroad. I frankly state that I did not intend to vote for the bill; but on receiving the information, while at home, during the recess, that the *Commercial strongly advocated the passage of the bill, and that stockholders in the Commercial*, with other prominent citizens of Pittsburgh OWNED ORIGINAL SHARES IN THE ENTERPRISE, I hastened back to protect the interests of the gentlemen, who are perhaps best known in the *Commercial* office, and now I receive as my reward the *usual* gratitude of the editor."

Whether the stockholders in the *Commercial* were shareholders in the Northern Pacific Railroad we have no means of knowing, and we leave the discussion of that question to them and Mr. NEGLEY.

We desire, however, that the following points be distinctly remembered by the public:

First, Mr. NEGLEY *admits* over his own signature that the Northern Pacific Railroad bill was a land grab, or, as he puts it, a great "'grab land' subsidy."

Second, that he says, it "received my active support."

Third, that he did not originally intend to vote for the bill.

Fourth, that when he came home during the recess of Congress and found that the stockholders of the *Commercial* were original stockholders in the enterprise, he "hastened back to protect their interests."

And fifth and finally, he charges them with ingratitude for denouncing the swindling subsidy, after he had been so active in securing their *private interests*.

Suppose the General's statement is true, what does it prove? Simply that his "active support" was given to the swindle, not because it would help the interests of the public, but because it would further the *private interests* of a few of the original share holders in the enterprise who resided in Pittsburgh.

We will ask Mr. NEGLEY which he considers the most binding upon him as a Congressman, the interests of a whole people or the *private* intersts of a few men who are parties to the same swindling subsidy?

There must have been some inducement for Mr. NEGLEY to change from the people to the "share holders" in this subsidy business, and his explanation gives us the right to ask another question which we demand he shall answer to the people of this District, whose interests he so willingly surrendered to vote for the interests of the "share holders in the enterprise." It is this:

How much did he receive from the shareholders and their agents in the lobby to change his opposition into advocacy of this most gigantic swindle of modern times, by which a mighty empire was put under the absolute control of a single corporation? We have a right to demand of him in the name of the people, that he answer this question, in view of his extraordinary explanation in which he states that he originally opposed this monstrous subsidy on principle, but was induced to give it his active support from *private considerations*.

We do no violence to Mr. NEGLEY's language in saying this. We give his exact words, italicised by himself, in which he betrays a strange anxiety to impress upon the public the fact that he voted *for* the swindle solely upon the grounds that certain men were interested in the passage of the bill as *share holders*. While the voice of a hundred thousand constituents was totally unheeded, the solicitation of a few interested parties could induce him to vote away from the people a vast empire of fifty-three millions of acres of land, and put it in the hands of a soulless and grinding monopoly to be used as an engine of destruction against free institutions, erecting a landed autocrat, equal in power and territorial greatness to the most powerful Sovereign in Europe.

We had almost despaired of getting Mr. NEGLEY to say a word on this subject, for we knew if he dared to open his lips he would condemn himself more completely than could any one in the District. He has spoken, and his last claim to a re-election is shivered into atoms, for who can vote for a man who openly proclaims that he voted for this greatest of all swindles of the age upon private representations and private considerations made by parties who were directly interested in its consummation.

Mr. NEGLEY's explanation has taken the whole community by surprise, and the consternation of his friends was ludicrous in the extreme, yesterday and last night, notwithstanding the sanctity of the Sabbath, when it was found that he had entered a plea of guilty, over his own signature, to the indictment of THE POST. We have it upon good authority that the Ring Committee utterly forbade Mr. NEGLEY to speak on this matter in public, knowing that his prospects would be destroyed if he put himself upon paper, but, that smarting under the just charges made against him, and blind with rage and consternation, he blundered into the explanation quoted above. We shall have more to say of this matter and the "Oriental Emigration" scheme in the future. Don't fail to register.

COL. WM. SIRWELL.

The prospects of this able and worthy gentleman are brightening daily in the Twenty-third District, and there is every reason to believe that he will be elected. The nomination of EBENEZER MCJUNKIN is by no means satisfactory to the voters of the District.

The *Union Free Press*, published at Kittanning, the Radical organ of Armstrong county, speaks as follows of Mr. MCJUNKIN and his nomination:

We are pleased to learn from our Republican cotemporaries of Butler of the great joy that prevailed there on receiving the news of the nomination of Ebenezer McJunkin for Congress. This is right, gentlemen, submitting to a vote of 5 to 4, not, as you say, 6 to 3, and with so much better grace than you did two years ago, when a nomination was made in an honorable manner, and in a way in which Simon's saying either "wiggy waggy" or "point up" could avail nothing.

After the Second Tuesday of October we will be pleased to hear from the *Citizen* and the *Eagle*, of that pleasant and harmonious union and wedding that took place in their good old town through the shrewd management of the great "Tom" of Allegheny. When Simon said "point up," all the children of Andrew and Simon, so long estranged, were united, and exalted their Ebenezer.

In plain terms, the *Free Press* does not believe that EBENEZER will be "exalted" to the position of Congressman at all, and considering the style in which the "great TOM of Allegheny" acted in the meeting of the Conferees, it evidently don't care whether he is elected or not.

While there are dissensions and dissatisfactions over the Radical nomination, based upon the best grounds, the nomination of Col. SIRWELL is hailed throughout the entire District by the Democrats and Conservatives with the warmest enthusiasm. The soldiers of the District have not forgotten his gallant services and noble qualities, and are flocking to his standard, regardless of political affiliations, determined to elect their comrade to the position, which he will fill with such grace and ability.

The following letter from one of the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, which no one can charge with being Democratic organization, shows how high Col. SIRWELL stands in the estimation of the soldiers, and bespeaks for him their united support. They could not bestow their votes more worthily than by voting for Col. SIRWELL, which we have no doubt they will do. The following is the letter, and speaks for itself:

JACKSON POST 196,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

COL. WILLIAM SIRWELL:—This Post of the Grand Army of the Republic have, by a unanimous vote, passed a resolution of thanks to you for kindly furnishing the light used by them at a lecture delivered in the Court House lately, under their auspices.

In this resolution they have also recognized your services to the country as a brave and efficient officer, and as the first man in this county to raise a company to protect the honor of our national flag.

The resolution is ordered to be entered on the minutes of the Post

I have the honor to be, yours truly,
JEFFERSON REYNOLDS,
Adj't. Post 196, G. A. R.
J. E. ELWARD, Com.
May 17, 1870.

We sincerely believe that by a united effort of the friends of pure and uncorrupted national legislation in the Twenty-third District, Col. SIRWELL can be triumphantly elected to Congress. Let all those who are opposed to the land jobbery and general corruption of the Radical leaders, see that it is done. A good and irreproachable citizen, and a soldier with an unsullied record, he will do honor to the District in Congress.

THE Radical split in Beaver county, Pa., is being waged with extreme bitterness between the "loil" papers, the *Radical* and the *Argus*, the former of which represents the interests of WM. C. SHURLOCK, and the latter T. J. CHANDLER for the Legislature. These God-and-morality sheets charge each other with "more lies," "more forgery," and, in fact, with everything that is detestable, dishonest and corrupt. We believe all the one says of the other. Be sure to get Registered.

DEMOCRATIC SENATOR FROM OREGON.

The State of Oregon has helped to reduce the Radical majority in the Senate by sending Col. J. F. KELLY to that body who will take the place of Hon. GEO. H. WILLIAMS, (Radical) whose term expires on the 4th of March next. The New York *Herald* in speaking of the election of Col. KELLY says:

Colonel J. F. Kelly has been elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Oregon. The selection of Colonel Kelly was somewhat unexpected. General Joe Lane was supposed to be the favorite of the democracy of Oregon for the place. Senator Kelly will occupy in 1871 the seat now filled by Senator George H. Williams—a change from a Republican to a Democrat. Senator Kelly is one of the old Jacksonian democracy. He will carry into the Senate a man much wanted there—one of inflexible integrity and possessing untiring energy in everything that pertains to the prosperity of the republic and the progress of Republican liberty.

THE "Regulars" have ventured upon public meetings for which we are duly grateful. The first effort in Allegheny City was held for the purpose of hearing Mr. M'JUNKIN, the candidate for Congress in that District. He was evidently disgusted with the arrangement and failed to put in an appearance. Failing in brains to match the Reformers, who were speaking upon an opposite corner, lungs were used by outside blackguards to break it up and they partially succeeded. This is an old dodge, but usually does great injury to the party which resorts to it.

RENOMINATION OF GOV. HOFFMAN.

It gives us pleasure to note the fact that the favorite son and statesman of New York, Gov. JOHN T. HOFFMAN received the nomination of the Democratic party, without opposition at the late Convention. It was a tribute to his worth and the upright admimistration of the affairs of the Empire State which he richly deserved.

Of Governor HOFFMAN the whole people of the State of New York may well be proud; educated, polished and of vigorous intellect, and rising, as he does above the petty partisan, in his high official station, he is a representative of the coming statesmen who are to redeem the country from the evils of selfish and partisan misrule that has marked the career of the Radical party.

Governor HOFFMAN will not only be re-elected Governor of New York, but will carry the State by a larger majority than he did two years ago. Between him and his Radical competitor there exists no comparison. The one is a statesmen, and the other a partizan cypher.

SPEEDY JUSTICE.

The case of CYRUS A. ADAMS, the highway robber, which was disposed of yesterday by Judge STOWE, shows that the "law's delay" is not altogether and always proverbial. About two o'clock, on Wednesday, ADAMS assaulted Mr. KENNEDY, knocking him down with one of those villainous weapons carried by cut-throats, highway robbers and constitutional scoundrels—called a "handy-billy,"—and robbed him of eleven thousand dollars, and almost immediately afterward making ineffectnal attempts to murder Alderman KOENIG and Officer CRAIG, by firing at them with a revolver.

After a chase of about a mile he was captured by officer ISAAC JONES, had a hearing before the Mayor, and was committed for trial. On yesterday (Thursday) the Grand Jury found true bills against him, and in the afternoon he was arraigned upon three separate indictments; one for highway robbery and two for felonious assault, and in less than twenty-four hours from the time of the commission of his crimes, he was sentenced to twenty-four years in the Western Penitentiary—receiving ten years for the first and seven years each for the remaining charges.

The disposition of the case by Judge STOWE is highly commendable, and justly receives the approbation of the public. The only matter of regret is that a score or two more of the villains who infest Pittsburgh could not be brought before this stern dispenser of justice, with some evidence of their guilt in court, that he might mete out their just deserts to them.

HON. FELIX R. BRUNOT has withdrawn as a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, and the contest now lies between Col. SIRWELL and Mr. MCJUNKIN. While this adds somewhat to the strength of the latter, it will only stimulate the friends of Col. SIRWELL to a greater effort in his behalf. Register to-day.

ALTHOUGH GEO. H. ANDERSON'S ward has a Republican majority, he failed to be elected to Council, notwithstanding he used every effort and indulged in an extra amount of misrepresentation of the opposing candidates. He is detested by his immediate neighbors for his narrow and bigoted character. What a specimen for the great Republican party of the banner county to present for the important position of State Senator. How are the mighty fallen! Get registered or you cannot vote against ANDERSON.

EX-JUDGE GRIER had a third stroke of paralysis on Sunday, and is reported speechless, and very low.

HOW IS THIS FOR LOW?

There was a time in the history of the *Gazette* when it could prefer a claim to dignity, even in the midst of exciting campaigns; certainly had ability and tact in the management of political matters. It does appear to have lost its head in this canvass, and thrown away its chances by wild and vulgar attacks on men and newspapers. The following will serve as a sample of its want of sense, in reference to the *Commercial*:

The charge comes with a bad grace from an unscrupulous sheet which has invaded the privacy of General Negley's home, and attempted in a most scurrilous and untruthful manner to reveal its secrets! Like an "armadillo in its harness," or a hedgehog in its prickles, the *Commercial* has been smelling around the General's dung-hill, (a very congenial atmosphere for it) has entered his stables, endeavored to get into his graces and confidence of his groom, courted his stud, and, as it pretends, ascertained the price of every high mettled steed or superannuated nag. Not content with this contemptible, but very congenial work, it has entered his store room, smelled his larder, surveyed his wine cellar, coquetted with his cook, and asked, "What has the General for dinner?" Gaining confidence as it proceeded in its base and vulgar work, the little hedgehog, (harmless indeed, except in an apple tree,' where it gathers fruit on its prickles), found its way into his dining hall and sought to obtain the number and social *status* of his guests. To what meanness has it not resorted? It has endeavored to bespatter honest men with its filth, and cast a slur upon those beyond reproach. It should, perhaps, be let alone. Like a certain animal, it will die of its own virus. In the meantime, when stockholders are without dividends, Southern (another congenial atmosphere), plantations command a handsome price.

LESS than a year ago GEO. H. ANDERSON, the Ringer's candidate for Senate, was an ardent Reformer. He sought to defeat the nomination and election of the regular Republican candidate for that office, and endeavored to embarrass him whilst in office. He gave so much trouble that it was concluded to quiet him by the compliment of a nomination and throw overboard Mr. HOWARD, who had served but one term. Mr. ANDERSON was solicitous about the safety of the public funds, and insisted upon reforming everybody and everything. He now takes it all back, and consumed with an anxiety to reach the position once occupied by his father-in-law, GEORGE DARSIE, is willing to strike hands with the lobby and Ring to increase the taxes and enlarge the expenditures for the benefit of contractors and swindlers. He don't want interest paid upon the half million now lying about loose of the peoples' money, undefended and within the reach of irresponsible ward politicians. He never allowed his spare ribs to be encased in a military jacket, but staid at home to denounce honest people for their disloyalty, and join in the cry against Democrats as traitors. All this was cheap, but it does not qualify him for a patriot or a Senator.

WE appeal to every Democrat, as he values his vote, to see that he is registered. The time is passing away rapidly. Bear in mind the Republican assessors go from house to house to assess Republicans, but not Democrats. You must hunt them up and see that your name is on the list. We appeal to active men in each election district to make this known. Unfortunately for some of the poor workingmen, they are not able to take newspapers, and therefore do not read the fact that they must have their names registered ten days before the election. We lose thousands of votes by this neglect. Let every man consider himself a vigilance committee selected for this important work, and go to work at once.

THE *Gazette* is ineffably happy, it is serene and tranquil beyond the ordinary human being. It feels—well it feels like a morning star of the first magnitude. "The Colored Men are Right!" It makes this cheering announcement in a huge head line, and is forthwith filled with the overwhelming happiness of the proverbial big sunflower. It forgets all about its German friends who were treated to a resolution, but who were ignominiously slaughtered in the Convention, such of them as were candidates not receiving a *single vote* that was not cast by a German delegate. It is too exuberant over the negro to give even a passing thought to its German friends.

WE have it upon good authority that the Ring Committee determined yesterday by a decisive vote not to permit "our colored fellow-citizens," as Col. BAYNE calls them, to attend any more meetings, *as a club*. The reason for this is, that there were a great many Republicans disgusted with the show and parade of the negro procession on Thursday night, and left the meeting in consequence. Will the "organ" submit tamely to this exhibition of the infernal spirit of caste on the part of the Committee?

IF the *Gazette* is honest in its desire to reward those who distinguished themselves in the battles for the Union, why don't it take down the name of its shoddy contractor for the Senate, and support the gallant SWEARINGEN, who sealed his devotion to the Union with his blood, at Mechaniesville, Gaines' Mills and Fredericksburg?

OBITUARY.

Hon. John L. Dawson.

The death of Mr. DAWSON, which occurred at his estate, Friendship Hill, Fayette county, (the ancient seat of ALBERT GALLATIN,) on Sunday evening, September 17th, will cause profound regret throughout the country. He was called away in the very flower of his intellectual days, when his country and his party needed more than ever the best aid and counsel of courageous patriots like him. To the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania the loss of Mr. DAWSON is especially severe—for he was a statesman of broad views and of high culture, whose great executive talent made him a safe and skillful leader in the darkest and most perilous periods.

He served three terms in Congress, and it is no reproach to whomsoever may succeed him to say that the District can never be more ably and faithfully represented than it was by JOHN L. DAWSON. As a politician he was daring and determined, but never rash. As a statesman he was ever incorruptible and pure. And among the multitude of ills and humiliations brought upon the country by the blight of Radicalism the forcing of JOHN COVODE into the position vacated by Mr. DAWSON was among the most mortifying. COVODE was thrust into Mr. DAWSON'S seat, but never filled it. For corruption like his could never put on incorruption, except by a miracle.

In planning, carrying out, or assisting in political projects or measures, Mr. DAWSON always evinced the greatest care and caution. He built broadly from the foundation, and took care at the outset to secure the sympathy and support of the masses for whatever he undertook. He was diligent and indefatigable, and never permitted the minutest detail to be neglected. While he was not unmindful of the proper crowning of his edifice he was more anxious to place it upon a broad and solid basis.

In business affairs Mr. DAWSON was equally as remarkable as in politics, for careful preparation and far-seeing wisdom—and his efforts were crowned with abundant success. And in business, as in politics, his honor and integrity were never called in question, in the hottest controversies with the bitterest foe.

As we have said, Mr. DAWSON was a gentleman of talent and culture, who was capable of filling with credit to himself and honor to his country, any position known to the Constitution, and had his life been spared, his great worth and popularity would surely have been rewarded, as it was always recognized by his countrymen of all parties; for Mr. DAWSON enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his political opponents to a remarkable degree.

No man, however prominent or successful, or learned, or talented, can attain to the full measure of exemplary citizenship if he does not practice the domestic virtues. In unfaltering devotion to wife, children and friends, in the exercise of all the social virtues, his character shone at its brightest. The unaffected sorrow of his friends and neighbors, and the pervading grief of his stricken kindred, as the sad offices were performed at his grave, proved how well he had done his duty to them all.

Mr DAWSON was a gentleman of distinguished presence, and of cheerful and hearty manner. His physical health had been remarkably good, until 1857, when, with many others, he suffered from the poisoned food or noisome air of the National Hotel, at Washington. Since then, he had been occasionally ill, but not seriously, though affected with painful form of kidney disease. He suffered terribly during his ten days illness, which was not considered dangerous, however, as we are told, by any of his attendants. From the first, however, he had grave apprehensions of the result.

He was buried on Wednesday, September 21, in the churchyard of the Episcopal church, at Brownsville. The impressive and beautiful Funeral Service of the Church was read by the Rev. Mr. LORING, of Brownsville, and Rev. R. S. SMITH, of Uniontown. A large and mournful concourse followed his remains to their last resting place.

THE first fruits of the series of Democratic gains and successes of this summer and fall come to us in the pleasing form of the announcement that Mr. J. F. KELLEY has been elected by the Democratic Legislature of Oregon to take the seat in the United States Senate now held by Mr. WILLIAMS, a violent and uncompromising Radical. Mr. WILLIAMS vacates on the 4th of next March.

THE Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* edited by a son of the notorious Governor HOLDEN, has been suspended for the present because of "business complications in no wise connected with the present proprietorship and editorial management." Of courset everybody believes that's true.

BE it remembered this fall that "land grabbing" has taken from the people to give to private corporations an area of the public lands greater than France and Prussia combined and that NEGLEY always voted with the grabbers.

SENATOR WILSON, the chairman of the Radical Executive Committee, admits large Democratic gains in the next Congress, but thinks there will be still a "decisive" Radical majority.

THERE were forty gentlemen of color in attendance upon the recent Louisiana Democratic State Convention as delegates.

RAIN AT SEA.

BY KATHARINE A. MATHEWS.

Darker and darker, leaden clouds,
Droop gravly from the skies;
And darker and darker grows the eve
The cold wind sweepeth by.

The waves, rain-dimpled crowned with white,
Break slowly round the stern;
And evermore with coming night,
To home my fond thoughts turn.

Through the rain-drops, the soaking mist,
I peer into the gloom;
The twilight spirit touches me,
And fair home visions bloom.

The music of child-laughter comes,
Up from the ocean caves;
And the sweet home voices sound beyond
The swelling of the waves.

A white house bowered in chestnut trees,
Green hedge rows, and a lawn;
And a sunny garden, where the bees
Hum, and birds chirp at dawn.

And children fair with shining eyes,
Peer shyly from the door;
And the little footsteps trot with glee,
Across the kitchen floor.

And the sweet wife, with her dear dark eyes,
Moves quiet round the home;
With looks serene, but heart-love far
Across the white sea foam.

O spreading sail! O speeding ship!
Would thou wast homeward bound;
That I may stand and smile once more,
Within my own home ground.

On still into the darkness, on!
Leave children, wife and home;
God speed my ship across the sea,
Till I no more need roam.

Till warm white arms clasp round my neck,
Child-kisses touch my brow;
And dear dark eyes gleam into mine,
I seem to feel them now.

Darker and darker, leaden clouds,
Droop grayly from the sky:
I turn to leave my happy dream,
Fond wife, sweet babes, good bye!

THE SCORNFUL NOSE.

'Tis very true, O maiden fair,
You're pleasant to the sight,
With flowing locks of golden hair
And eyes of flashing light.
Upon your cheeks health loves to train,
The lily and the rose,
But something makes your beauty vain,
It dwells upon your nose!

Not that the lovely nose could find
Upon a lovelier face,
'Mid all the flower of womankind,
A more befitting place.
But there's a curl upon its tip,
Half comic, half severe,
In cool collision with the lip
That savors of a sneer.

So beauty bright, if you would wed,
When lovers come to woo,
Beware the tossing of the head,
The glance that looks askew.
Men ask for love and not for wit,
That scorches where it glows,
'Tis heart, not head, you ought to hit;
Uncurl your scornful nose!

AUTUMN WOODS.

Ere in the Northern gale
The summer tresses of the trees are gone,
The woods of autumn, all around our vale,
Have put their glory on.

The mountains that unfold,
In their wide sweep, the colored landscape round,
Seems groups of giant kings in purple and in gold,
That guard enchanted ground.

I roam the woods that crown
The upland, where the mingled splendors glow;
Where the gay company of trees look down
On the green field below.

My steps are not alone
In these bright walks; the sweet south-west, at play,
Flies, nestling, where the painted leaves are strewn
Along the winding way.

And far in heaven, the while,
The sun that sends the gale to wander here,
Pours out on the fair earth his quiet smile—
The sweetest of the year.

Where now the solemn shade—
Verdure and bloom where many branches meet;
So grateful when the noon of summer made
The valleys sick with heat.

Let in through all the trees
Come the strange rays; the forest depths are bright;
Their sunny colored foliage, in the breeze,
Twinkles like beams of light.

The rivulet, late unseen,
Where, flickering through the shrubs, its waters run,
Shines with the image of its golden screen,
And glimmerings of the sun.

But 'neath yon crimson tree,
Lover to listening maid might breathe his flame,
Nor mark, within its rosate canopy,
Her blush of maiden shame.

Oh! Autumn, why so soon
Depart the hues that make the forests glad;
Thy gentle wind and thy fair sunny noon,
And leave thee wild and sad?

Ah! 'twere a lot too blest,
Forever in thy colored shades to stray;
Amid the kisses of the soft south-west
To roam and dream for aye;

And leave the vain, low strife
That makes this human life—the thing for wealth and power;
The passions and the cares that wither life
And waste the little hour.

The "Diamond Diggings" of South Africa.

The New York World publishes dazzling accounts from a special correspondent on Vaal River, South Africa, of the new "diamond diggings" recently discovered in that locality. The climate of the spot is said to be most delightful, and there is talk among the miners of establishing a republic in the territory. In a letter, dated July 17th, the correspondent says:

Our digging are on top of the third capie or hill just behind our tent, that is pitched upon the banks of the Vaal River; the capie is about fifty feet high. About one hundred men are working on the capie now. At the second capie they have been doing very well; about two hundred men are working there now, and Mr. Proctor found a 29½ carat diamond there, worth ten thousand dollars, last week. He also found a five carat one in the same claim. Quite a number of smaller diamonds have been found in the same capie.

At the first or McEntosh capie very little work has been done; it is mostly worked out. McEntosh showed me his diamonds last week, ninety in number, ranging from 30 carats down to ¼ carat. The whole lot is worth nearly $30,000. Rallaston, of the Natal party who worked upon the same capie, took out fifty-two diamonds, rangfrom 40 carats to 5½. Worth $100,000. Another party took out forty diamonds, the value of which I do not know; others took out smaller numbers. Altogether there have been three hundred diamonds taken out on the old capie in the triangle of one hundred and fifty paces. They were taken from the surface gravel that ranged from a depth of six inches to three feet, then a yellowish clay shale. Several of the parties tried to sink a shaft through this shab and find another gravel bed, but the deeper they went the harder it became, and after sinking ten feet they gave it up. Across the river on the Phiel Mission Grounds, in the Orange River Free State, there are about two hundred men, women and children working with the permission of Mr. Kalenburg, the missionary. They have been extraordinarily successful, and all have taken out from one to five diamonds a day, mostly small, however. One of 17½ carats was taken out last week, worth $5,000. Mr. K. charges one-fourth of the product for permission to work on the estate. On this side all persons have been allowed to work free.

—Chalons is the great seat of the champagne wine trade. There is one merchant there who holds 4,000,000 bottles as his ordinary stock.—His cellars, excavated in the chalk rocks, are six miles long, and are traversed with tram-ways, through which loaded wagons are driven.

IN THE FOREST.

Philadelphians in Elk County—A Night in the Woods—A Terrific Thunder Storm—Attacked by Wild Cats—A Perilous Moment.

In the beginning of the present month, says the Philadelphia Post, three residents of this city Messrs. J. B. Talbot, Horace Jones and Alexander Smith, visited Elk county for the purpose of examining a piece of land therein situated, which had been purchased by Mr. Talbot. The account they give of their sufferings, when four days out in the dangerous and impenetrable forests of that locality, is vivid in the extreme.

Late in the afternoon of the fourth day a terrific thunder storm came up, and they were compelled to seek shelter under the branches of a venerable hemlock, whose moss-covered trunk and thick foliage gave evidence of great age. The storm soon burst upon them with fearful fury. The very air grew thick, and darkness set in. The lightning flashed and lit up the whole forest in almost one continuous glare of blinding light, whilst the thunder crashed, roared and reverberated through those gloomy ravines as if it would shake the mighty trees from their roots and hurl them at their feet.

The wind blew a hurricane, and the crashing of falling trees, as they were leveled, caused a feeling of profound fear to come over them, as they knew not the moment that the old monarch under which they stood would fall before the driving blast and crush them in its ruins. A blinding flash of lightning, followed by one of the most tremendous peals of thunder they ever heard, caused them to crouch closer to the trunk of the old tree, when the splinters from another not forty feet from where they stood, were rained around them. The bolt had struck and shivered it into a thousand small fragments, but they luckily escaped, only being considerably stunned by the force of the electric urrent.

The storm continued with unabated fury for two hours or more, and they found it impossible to proceed any further that night. Owing to the drenching rain they were unable to kindle a fire. This was important, as those gloomy forests abounded with wild-cats, and in the absence of fire they do not hesitate to attack any one. They composed themselves as best they could at the root of the tree, not daring to close an eye in sleep, as they knew not the moment a wildcat might spring upon them.

All went well till about 11 o'clock, when they heard a slight sound in the brush, and peering out in the darkness they discovered two fiery eyes glaring upon them. They knew that a wild cat was approaching and they grasped their rifles more firmly. The fierce animal quietly walked around the tree three times, as if meditating how to attack them gradually drawing nearer each time. At last it stopped directly in front and seemed crouching as if about to spring upon them. At this critical juncture Talbot discharged his rifle directly at the animal. With a fearful screech that filled them with fear, it bounded into the brush, and when the echoes of the rifle had died away all was still, and a deeper and more impenetrable gloom settled down upon them.

An hour had probably elapsed when, to their horror, the fiery eye-balls of two more wildcats suddenly peered upon them out of the thick, murky darkness. They stood erect and grasped their arms in the attitude of charge bayonets. The animals slowly approached and seemed intent on mischief. As they could not see to reload their arms, and as Talbot's gun was discharged, they were compelled to exercise the greatest caution in order to make their fires effective in the event of a spring from the animals. The wildcats walked around several times, then suddenly stopped an instant, when, quick as thought, one of them, giving a low growl, sprang at them.

As luck would have it, Smith caught it on the end of his rifle, and pulling the trigger at that moment, sent the ball through its heart. It rolled off uttering a frightful yell, and by the kicking and scratching in the bushes they knew it was wounded. At the same moment they all yelled as loud as they could, which seemed to frighten the other, and it bounded into the bushes and disappeared. They were not disturbed again during the night. In the morning they found two dead wild cats lying within thirty feet of the tree under which they had taken shelter. Fortunately they took a course which brought them to a settlement, and after recuperating they returned to the city.

Eugenie Under Defeat—Her Inquiries for Napoleon and MacMahon—Last Days in Paris.

A Paris correspondent of the Dublin Times says.

On the Stock Exchange they could not believe that the cause of France was thoroughly lost in the northeast of the empire, and it will forever remain a singular example of the blindness of moneyed men or of their selfishness (having an eye to peace), that on this fatal day there was but a fall of one per cent on the Bourse of Paris in government stock.

Later in the evening, I believe, the Empress first received the fatal and terrible news in its full extent and with full authenticity, for it was late when the announcement to the Prefects, signed by all the Ministers, was written out and forwarded. If the Ministry previously knew it, probably it was quite natural that they should break it to the Chamber and the nation. The Empress, poor unhappy lady, bore the schocking intelligence better than any human being could have contemplated. She was pale as marble and was arrayed in that negligence of dress and adornment so sadly habitual to her since this crisis has arisen. With hands clasped and eyes raised to heaven, her first words were:—

"Louis, my son?"

Madame, the Prince Imperial was at Maubeuge, and must be quite safe in Belgium."

"Poor France, poor France!" she then repeated several times, "And the Emperor," she said innocently, "they will not, surely, insult or ill treat him?"

"Madame" replied M. Chevreau, "it is a palace prison of gold and velvet, and anxious sympathy, which ever await such a prisoner as his Majesty."

"And MacMahon?"

"The Marshal is very badly wounded, please your Majesty."

"Ah! I fear me the gallant duke has sought death and has found it."

"And de Failly?"

"I think your Majesty must make up your mind for the worst as regards General De Failly; there is no certainty, but many reports say he was killed on the 29th or 30th."

Such was the scene at the Tuileries. I do not presume to give you as fully authentic the *ipsissima verba*, but from a source certain I learn that something very near the foregoing words were uttered.

—In Baltimore, a young man doubting the fidelity of his sweetheart, blackened his face with burnt cork and seated himself on her door steps. The result was that the police captured him and locked him up in the station house.

The Present British Cabinet.

The present British Cabinet includes very few men of large fortune. Indeed, only three can be so described, these being Earl de Grey and Ripon, Mr. Goschen and the Marquis of Hartington, who is heir to his father, the duke of Devonshire. Messers. Gladstone, Bruce, Cardwell, Bright, Childers, Lowe, Goschen and the Lord Chancellor all rose to the positions they hold by their ability, and without assistance from territorial or aristocratic connections.

Mr Gladstone received a fortune of $500,000. Mr. Bright is, as is well known, a manufacturerer at Rochdale, and has no reputation for wealth, though no doubt well off. Mr. Cardwell inherited a considerable fortune from his father, a Liverpool merchant. Mr. Lowe is the son of a clergyman. He made what money he has at the Australian bar, and by writing for the Sydney press. Mr. Goschen is probably extremely wealthy, or will be so. Before taking office he was a member of a great London house, in which he retains a large interest. He is, as his name denotes, of German extraction.

Mr. Childers is, like Mr. Lowe, the son of a clergyman, and make his money too at the antipodes. Mr. Chichester Fortescue has moderate means, but married a wife who has more than $100,000 a year of her own. The Earl of Kimberly, now Secretary for the Colonies, has a large property, but not a large income for a peer. Lord Granville's means are very moderate for his position. The Duke of Argyle has vast estates, but some of his predecessors have taken very good care that the available income from them should not permit him to indulge in extravagance. Viscount Halifax, formerly well known as Sir Charles Wood, a Yorkshire baronet, has a large family and a moderate fortune. Lord de Grey is very wealthy; his father succeeded to a splendid place, including the celebrated Fountains Abbey, Yorkshire, under the will of a distant relative, an eccentric Miss Lawrence. Lord Hartington will possess one af the greatest fortunes in the world.

The Lord Chancellor, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Fortescue, are childless, and Lord Hartington is the one bachelor of the cabinet.

The prime minister receives $25,000 a year, the lord chancellor $50,000, each of the four secretaries of state and the chancellor of the exchequer $25,000, the first lord of the admiralty $25,000, the other members of the cabinet sums varying from $20,000 to $10,000. Two or three ministers have official residences, but only the first lord of the admiralty lives in one.

Important Decision—Validity of Income Taxes.

(Cincinnati Washington Gazette Special.)

The decision of Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court of the United States, sitting in the Circuit Court at Philadelphia, against the validity of the law by which the tax on the dividend of the Reading railroad, since January 1, 1870, has been levied, excites great interest at the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and the case will be at once appealed to the Supreme Court. The decision involves the validity of all income taxes except personal income—in other words, all taxes collected since January 1 on dividends of railroads, banks, trust companies, savings institutions, insurance companies, canals, turnpikes, slack water navigation companies, and the interest paid on the bonds of these companies, and the taxes retained from salaries of Government officers would have to be refunded. Congress, at the last session, instead of re-enacting these taxes, inserted a section in the tax bill declaring that a proper construction of the previous law continued them. Judge Strong insists, in a sharp tone, that it is not the business of Congress to exercise judicial power. His decision virtually wipes out the taxes named from January 1 to August, the date to which Congress attempted to continue them. An estimate upon the amount which will be subject to reclamation, in case the decision is sustained was, prepared at the Internal Revenue Bureau which makes out the amount nearly six million dollars.

New Jersey's Oldest Democrat Gone

On the 28th of last July the town of Harrison, New Jersey, was the scene of a remarkable occurrence, being the birthday celebration of Mr. John Van Emburg, a life-long Democrat, who on that day reached his 103d year. The old gentleman was a consistent admirer of the ladies, having contracted matrimony no less than five times. He was born but a short distance from where he died. During the skirmish of 1812 he took part in the military operations on Long Island. Some twenty odd years ago he fell down a well and broke several of his ribs, but recovered and enjoyed excellent health till within a few days, when he was prostrated with a heavy cold, and on Thursday evening he was gathered to his fathers. In him the Democracy of New Jersey loses its oldest standard bearer.

The Language of Jewels.

From the most remote period of history, says a recent writer, significance has been attached to precious stones, they being supposed to exert a baneful or blessed influence over the wearers. Among other curious old fancies about them is that which connects one with each month in the year, and with all who are born in that month. Thus, to January belong the garnet and the jacinth, which preserve the wearer from pestilence and from lightning (rather necessary at the season, in this zone.) To February belongs the amethyst, signifying temperance. It protects the wearer from evil thoughts, and cures or prevents inebriety. It makes him diligent, and procures him the favor of princes. The stone of March is the jasper, which cures hemorrhage when worn or applied to a wound. Those born in April wear the sapphire, significant of purity. To May belongs the agate, which protects from poison and appeases pain. If single in color, it renders the wearer invincible. June has the emerald, significant of hope, teaching the knowledge of secrets bestowing eloquence and wealth. It betrays inconstancy by crumbling to pieces when it cannot avert the evil. Achmet Sietram says that "He who dreams of green gems will become renowned, and meet with truth and fidelity." The falling of an emerald from its setting is an evil omen to the wearer. When George III. was crowned a large emerald fell from the crown; America was lost to Great Britain during his reign. To July belongs the onyx, which excites melancholy and vain terror to the wearer, but fortunately the month also possesses the cornelian, which cures these evils, and also secures success particularly in law suits. To August belongs the sardonyx; which brings riches to the wearer. To September belongs the chrysolite. In October belongs the beryl, or aqua marina, which renders the wearer successful in navigation and insures safe voyages. The opal also belongs to the month, a stone which unities the colors and qualities of all others, and has been beautifully called by a poet and artist, "a pearl with a soul in it." Its meaning is childlike, fairness and loveliness. November has the topaz, which signifies courage and cheerfulness. It shows the presence of poison by loss of color; it gives light in the dark, and dispels enchantment, if worn on the left arm or round the neck. It also strengthens intellect and brightens wit. Those whose birthday is in December have choice between the ruby, turquois or malachite, or can wear all three. The ruby signifies passionate love and joy, and gives pleasant dreams; but it shortens the sleep of the wearer, and disturbs the circulation of the blood, inclining to anger. The turquois is the noblest of opaque stones, and signifies self-sacrificing love. It appeases hatred and reconciles lovers, and it relieves or prevents headaches. It also protects the wearer by drawing upon itself the evils that threaten him, becoming dark, dull and apparently worthless, but regaining its color gradually when the danger is past. This valuable property, however, belongs to it only when given—not when bought.

Queer Marriages.

The "most married" woman of which there is any record was undoubtedly the Harlem woman spoken of by Evelyn in his diary, whose propensity for remarrying had finally to be checked by law: "She married to her twenty-fifth husband, and being now a widow, was *prohibited to marry in future.*"

Many years ago a man in Hartsville, N. Y., became attached to a young and beautiful damsel, who died before their intended marriage could be consummated. He then married the mother of the deceased, who was some twenty years her senior, but with whom he lived quite happily until she was eighty, and he sixty years of age. As the wife had by this time become quite decrepit they adopted a maid of some thirty summers, who had lived with them a year and a half when the old lady died. Before the time appointed for the funeral the man himself was taken sick, on which account the funeral services were postponed four weeks. But in less than two weeks he sent for a justice of the peace and was married to the maid he had adopted. The next day the couple applied to the town for support, and a week later the man himself died, his funeral being attended before that of his first wife, and the woman he had so recently married being the only mourner. Human folly is "vast and illimitable."

When Socrates was asked whether it were better for a man to get married or live single, he replied; "Let him do either and he will repent it."

With due respect to Socrates, we must object to the above. We once knew a fortune-hunting young man who married a maiden lady on the wintry side of fifty. She was worth about one hundred thousand dollars, and died in less than a month after the celebration of the nuptial ceremonies. He inherited her property, and he never repented his marriage.

Among the ancient Germans it was death for any woman to marry before she was twenty years old. By the laws of Lycurgus the most special attention was paid to the physical education, and no delicate or sickly women were allowed to marry.

In the Royal library of Paris is a written contract, drawn up in 1297, between two persons of noble birth in Armagnac. The document bound the husband and wife to faithful wedlock for seven years. It stipulated that the parties should have the right to renew the tie at the end of that time if they mutually agreed; but if not, the children were to be equally divided; if the number should chance not to be even, they were to draw lots for the odd one.

In Borneo, marriages, which generally succeeds a lengthened routine of enigmatical courtship peculiar to those people, is celebrated with great pomp and considerable originality. The bride and bridegroom are conducted from opposite the ends of the village to the spot where the ceremony is performed. They are seated on two bars of irons symbolical of the vigorous and lasting blessings in store for them. A cigar and a betel leaf, carefully prepared with areca nut, are put into the hands of each. One of the officiating priests advances, waves two fowls over the heads of the betrothed, and in a long address to the Supreme Being and a short one to the couple, calls down eternal blessings on them, implores that peace and happiness may attend the union, and gives some temporal advice, sometimes of a character more medical than saintly. The spiritual part being thus concluded, the material succeeds. The heads of the affirmed are knocked together three or four times; then the bridegroom puts his betel leaf and cigar into the mouth of the bride; and thus they are acknowledged a wedded couple, with the sanction of their religion. At a later period, on the nuptial evening, fowls are killed, the blood caught in two cups, and from its color the priest foretells the happiness or misery of the newly married. The ceremony is closed by a feast, much dancing and noisy music.

The following romantic story is told of Lord March (grandson of Charles II.,) who afterward became the second Duke of Richmond, and who, while yet quite young, was engaged, without being consulted as to the choice, to a lady still younger. The bride was Lady, the daughter of the Earl of Cadogan, Marlborough's favorite general. Their union (according to Napier's account) was a bargain to cancel a gaming debt between the parents and the young Lord March was brought from college, the lady from the nursery, for the ceremony. The bride was amazed and silent, but the bridegroom exclaimed, "Surely you are not going to marry me to that dowdy?" Married he was, however, and his tutor instantly carried him off to the continent. A few years after this event Lord March returned home from his travels a most accomplished gentleman, but having such a very disagreeable recollection of his wife that he avoided home, and repaired, on the first night of his arrival, to the theatre. There he saw a lady of so fine an appearance that he asked who she was, and on being answered that she was "the reigning toast, the beautiful Lady March," he hastened to claim her, and they lived together so affectionately that one year only after his decease, in 1750, she died of grief.

—"What are you disturbing the whole house with your yells in this way for?" demanded a Saratoga landlord of a guest whom he found late at night seemingly in active pursuit of invisible foes, and yelling at the top of his voice "I'm shouting the battle cry of *free dom*," answered the guest, as he went ahead with his search and his yells.

—The spirit of J. Wikes Booth has been interviewed in Brooklyn. He says he is sorry he killed Lincoln, and he is now reconciled to Old Abe. They walk out daily. He says the assassination was based upon a misunderstanding. They are now good friends. He wasn't in his right mind when he killed him. He yielded to an impulse. He has now gone through two states of progression. He is entering on a third. He says he regretted his act while he was dying. He hasn't seen God yet, as he has not "progressed" far enough.

WORKINGMEN READ.

Arrival of More Coolies to Take the Place of White Men.

(From the N. Y. Times, Rad.)

At midnight on Tuesday night the village of Belleville, north of Newark, was disturbed in its slumbers by the roll of a dozen wagons over the road, an unusual noise for the hour in that quiet town. Two hours before, a gang of nearly one hundred citizens of the Celestial Empire had landed from an Erie train at Santiago Park, taking from a freight car which accompanied their train, boxes and bundles enough to supply a regiment. The strangers, as they moved noiselessly about, gathering together their luggage, spoke to each other only in a language that could not be interpreted by the persons connected with the railroad service at the depot. They were dressed in the national costume, their blue blouses, pigtails and pointed wooden shoes forming a marked contrast to the style of dress worn by the lookers-on. The person who had the yellow men in charge would give no explanation or information as to their destination, the gentleman who had contracted for their services having given his agents express orders to give no information. This gentleman, Capt. Hervey, had been troubled by the circulation of a report several weeks ago, that he intended to discharge his employees and place Chinamen in their places. So to prevent his help from leaving him he had to deny the report publicly, and the secrecy with which the gang was brought into the vicinity was due to this fact, not less than to the fear that the inoffensive party might be attacked, were they taken openly through the country. At Port Jervis, where they arrived early on Tuesday, they were detained until night, so that their entrance might be made under cover of the darkness. Even the conductor and brakemen were not acquainted with the real destination of their passengers, but surmised that they were a part of the large force contracted for by the contractors of the Midland Railroad, and that they were brought to Santiago Park to be sent thence by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Branch, to Pompton. Thus the Chinese came "like a thief in the night," and were sent to their future home at Belleville in wagons. They are to be employed in the great laundry at Belleville, the proprietor, Captain Hervey, having contracted with Koopmanschap for their services for a term of years. The establishment of Captain Hervey is one of the largest in the country, and gives employment to eighty or ninety hands. The proprietor—a retired sea captain, who has for fifteen years followed his present business, and has made a large fortune thereby—had learned by long experience that the labor of white girls and men was unsteady and unreliable, and that a great saving could be effected by engaging hands at a stated price for a lengthy period. Learning of the efforts being made to introduce Chinese labor into the Eastern and Southern States, he became interested in the subject, and made diligent inquiry relative to the capacity, adaptability and industry of the Chinese laborers. The result of his inquiries was most satisfactory, and he entered into a contract with Mr. Koopmanschap for seventy hands, for whose services he agreed to pay $8 per month and rations of rice, bread, pork, &c., amounting in cost to an equal sum. Quarters will be provided for the new help near the large laundry building, and the newly-imported laborers will have things their own way. The men and girls hitherto employed at the factory have been discharged, their successors being so well accustomed to similar work as to be able to commence at once. Considerable excitement has been caused in the vicinity among the laboring people, who have heard of the new inroad of cheap labor, but no demonstrations have yet been made against the new-comers.

Irish and Dutch.

(From the Lancaster Intelligencer.)

Over in Schuylkill county a couple of coal operators have been making arrangements to put Chinamen into the mines, in place of the white Irish and German workmen now engaged there. The workmen of course object, and we here append the sympathy the Radical organ of that county—the *Miner's Journal*—gives them. It says:

"As the Irish and the Germans are the prominent opponents to the Chinese, and are asking Congress to prohibit the emigration entirely, we believe if any class of emigrants are to be prohibited by our government, the best interests of the country demand that *Irish and German emigration* instead of Chinese *should be prohibited.* If the Chinamen are Pagans we may convert them to Christianity, and mere Paganism cannot have a more demoralizing effect upon the country than the crime and pauperism of the Irish and Dutch."

There you have it, white men—honest, hard-working Germans and Irishmen. Know-Nothingism sticks in the Radical breast as virulent to-day as it did in 1855, notwithstanding the billing and cooing that has been going on between leading Radicals and leading foreign-born citizens in the last four or five years.

Deplorable Accident—A Boy Instantly Killed while Playing at Baseball.

At half-past 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a boy named John O'Grady was instantly killed by a base ball which struck him in the pit of the stomach. Deceased was aged but thirteen years. He had been playing at the "national game" with several other lads, and was said to be occupying the position of short-stop at the time of the disaster. The accident occurred on the open prairie near Morgan street, between Twelfth and Maxwell sts., and from whence the lifeless form was taken to the residence of the parents, No. 148 Johnson street. A police officer on duty near the scene of the sad accident is of the opinion that the deceased met with his death by the blow of a bat and not with a ball. He thinks the boy was standing near the striker, who, loosening his hold on the bat, allowed it to slip from his grasp, striking young O'Grady in the place mentioned.

Later in the day Deputy Coroner Henry Spears empaneled a jury and held an inquest on the body. The jury, all of whom were married men, while rendering a verdict of accidental death, deplored the extent to which the game is carried on, and recommended that playing base ball within the corporate limits of the city be estopped by the police authorities. In presenting the finding the foreman an intelligent workingman, stated that so great was becoming the base ball furore he was alarmed for the safety of the rising generation. His boys no longer played any of the harmless games which were so popular in his youthful days, but were not happy unless risking their limbs and lives in more dangerous methods of passing the time.—Chicago Times, Sept. 24.

—A gentleman advertised in a Charleston paper the other day for three swift *writers*. The types made it three swift *waiters*. Such a crowd of darkies surrounded the office the next morning that the editor, mistaking their motive, was about to bundle up and leave by the back door.

VARIETIES.

—"Bury me in a pompadour waist cut bias," was the last request of a Vicksburg girl.

—The male population of Iowa is forty thousand in excess of the female. Yankee spinsters take notice!

—Another death by the mistake of a druggist has just occurred at Chicago. The victim was Mrs. Kinzie, the wife of a respectable citizen.

—At Wamego, a place in the extreme West, is a shanty which bears this sign: "Here's where you get a meal like your mother used to give you."

—Louisa Murray, the abductress of the Digby child in New Orleans, La., has been tried, found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

—Washington county, Indiana, has no jail, and so the supervisors have imported a couple of iron cages, which can be placed in any room, and hold criminals very nicely.

—Miss Lydia Armstrong, of Grant county, Indiana, advertises for a husband. "Money," she says, "is no object, but he must be healthy and willing to work."

—Emma E. Scott, a girl of twelve years, has been sentenced to eight years solitary confinement, at hard labor in the penitentiary for setting fire to a barn in Berks county, Pa.

—Premiums will be offered at the Columbus, Georgia, fair, to the finest babies, aged six months, twelve months and two years respectively, to be valued at seventy-five, fifty and twenty-five dollars.

—A paper in Wisconsin says that the Board of Education in that State has resolved to erect a building large enough to accommodate three hundred students, three stories high.

—A colored poet of Memphis has reduced the Fifteenth amendment and the enforcement bill to rhyme, as follows;

"It is a sin to steal a pin,
A crime to cut a throat—
But a darned sight bigger to stop a nigger
From putting in his vote."

—Miss Lizzie Barrigan is the champion swimmer of Charlestown, Mass. She can swim faster and further, dive deeper and come out dryer than any one else in the place, and altogether she is a "duck of a woman."

—Charlestown, Massachusetts, calls herself the mother of towns, the whole part of fifteen towns having been formed out of her original territory, which, formerly comprising one hundred and thirty square miles, now contains a population of eighty-six thousand.

—In Indiana, two years ago, two brothers by the name of Kelch had a quarrel concerning the ownership of a barrel of salt. It was decided last week by the Circuit Court, at a cost to one of them of $352 57, besides lawyers' fees.

—Hall's Journal of Health says, "If a man can sleep soundly, has a good appetite, with no unpleasant reminders after meals, the bodily habits being regular every day, he had better let himself alone whether he is as big as a hogshead or as thin and dry as a fence rail.

—In Indianapolis, an orphan girl, aged 32 years, attempted to poison herself last week, because a youth of twenty summers, named Purcell for whom she had waited from his childhood, declined to become her husband. Purcell was asked to prevent a future catastrophe, but he replied that he "wasn't agoin to be scared into it."

—The liquor law passed by the last Legislature of New Hampshire went into effect on Thursday last. It provides that any damage done by an intoxicated person is recoverable from the one selling the liquor, and that any neglect on the part of the proper authorities to prosecute violations may be punished by a fine of from $50 to $500.

—A Woman Suffrage Convention was held in Dublin, Wayne County, Indiana, last Wednesday. They resolved in favor of equal education and the opening of all avenues of useful industry to woman, declared that voting is a natural right. They also resolved that the practical effect of the woman suffrage movement will be the spread of temperance and morality.

—The proposed National Fat Men's convention at Cincinnati, it is thought, will be a "huge" affair. No man will be eligible to the office of president who does not weigh 280 pounds. Any gentleman weighing less than 220 pounds; who presents himself at the door for admission, will be marched away to the tune of the "Rogue's March.

—Joseph Healey, of Martin county, Indiana, recently sold a horse to a gentleman residing near Kentucky, the purchaser taking the animal to his home. A week later Mr. Healey was astonished at seeing the same horse come trotting into his barn yard, having crossed the Ohio river and found its long way back to its old home and master.

—Spiteful paragraphists are making further attacks upon the chignon. They say that coarse Russian wool worked up into that article by processes and the application of materials not at all agreeable to comtemplate. The wool is steeped in a bath of sulphate of copper for a period of from ten to fifteen hours, and then boiled for two or three hours more in a solution of catechu, an astringent and poisonous vegetable substance, which by its tanning qualities perfects the dye. To this is added sulphate of iron logwood, and other deleterious substance.

—A stalwart soldier from Pomerania, who almost fainted at his arrival in Berlin from the terrible heat in the crowded cars, was tenderly cared for by one of the ladies of the sanitary committee. She pressed a large bottle of eau de cologne into his hands, and then hastened to procure him some refreshments. Fancy her astonishment when she returned to find the patient standing hale and hearty, who hands her the empty bottle, which he had drained to the last drop, with the remark that the drink had refreshed him wonderfully.

—Henry Clay used to say that there were three classes of people with whom it was never safe to quarrel. First—Ministers; for the reason that they could denounce me from the pulpit and I had none through which to reply. Second—Editors; for they had the most powerful engines from which they could every day hurl wrath and fury upon me, and I had none through which to reply. And, finally, with women, for they would have the last word anyhow.

—Fresh and salt water fish are sold in Paris under the same roof, a considerable portion of the former being brought to market alive in large tanks filled with water, from which they are transferred to stone troughs, where a constant current is kept up to restore them to a brisk and lively condition. The sales of fish at the Hallas are conducted as rapidly as possible, time in this case being really money, as every hour the day advances the value of the commodity invariably decreases.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1870

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARK.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
345 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIID DISTRICT,
JAMES H. HOPKINS, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIID DISTRICT,
Col. WILLIAM SIRWELL, Armstrong County.

STATE SENATOR,
Major T. BRENT SWEARINGEN.

ASSEMBLY.
ISIDORE COBLENS,
AUGUST HARTJE,
Capt. JNO. ROGERS,
DAVID B. OLIVER,
JAMES CALHOUN,
J. C. BUFFUM.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES IRVIN.

PROTHONOTARY,
MALCOLM HAY.

CORONER,
T. C. RAFFERTY.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
ANDREW B. HAYDEN.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN A. CONNOR.

VOTERS, REMEMBER that all who fail to Register before Saturday evening, October 1st, (ten days before the election), will lose their votes at the coming election. Go at once and see that you are Registered.

THE XXIVth DISTRICT.

The Democrats of the 24th District have been singularly fortunate in the choice of a candidate for Congress, in the person of Captain WILLIAM MCCLELLAND, of Lawrence county. Captain McCLELLAND enjoys a personal popularity in that District, that is stronger than the mere bindings of party. His character wherever he is known is beyond the whisper of calumny. At home he is respected for his uprightness of purpose, as he is admired for the brightness of a well cultivated intellect. The son of the late Dr. ROBERT MCCLELLAND, he enjoys the warmest friendship of those who cherish the memory of his honored father. "The worthy son of a worthy father" is the character that is given to him by those who know him among the old neighbors and many friends of Dr. McCLELLAND.

Devoted as he was to his country and a stranger to fear, he left his peaceful home on the farm and enlisted in the service of his country a few days after the firing upon Fort Sumpter, and not tempted out by shoulder straps or the promise of a commission; but to do, and dare, and die, if need be, for his country in her need, he entered the service as a Private in Battery B. 1st. Artillery, P. R. V. C. Without the advantage of favoritism, but by the bravery of the men and the skill of its officers combined, that battery won a renown in the war, in its connection with the Pennsylvania Reserves, of which the people of this portion of the State are peculiarly proud—as it was justly claimed as a home organization. In winning this renown PRIVATE WILLIAM MCCLELLAND did the duty of a soldier unflinchingly for nearly three years. In April 1864 he was promoted to 2nd. Lieutenant, and subsequently to 1st. Lieutenant. In February 1865, he was promoted to Captain, and was discharged in June, 1865, after a faithful and constant service of over four years. His "War Record" is that of Battery B.—its well earned renown is his character as a soldier. He participated in the following engagements:

Mechanicsville,
Gaines' Hill,
Charles City X Roads,
Gainesville,
Second Bull Run,
South Mountain,
Antietam,
Fredericksburg,
Mine Run,
Wilderness,
Laurel Hill,
Spottsylvania Court House,
North Anna,
Bethesda Church,
Petersburg,
Weldon Railroad,
Capture of Petersburg,

besides numerous skirmishes. The people of the Twenty-fourth District owe it to themselves to elect this gallant young soldier as a small recompense for his brave and fearless representation of them on so many battle fields.

At the close of the war, and after the manly discharge of a soldier's duty, Captain MCCLELLAND attended Allegheny College at Meadville, for a short time, and subsequently read law in that place. After completing the prescribed course of study he was, after a rigid examination, admitted to practice upon motion of Hon. DAVID DERRICKSON, who remarked that Captain MCCLELLAND had passed a "very creditable and highly satisfactory examination."

Being the unanimous choice of all the counties of the district, Captain MCCLELLAND did not feel at liberty to decline. Of his election, his friends in those counties entertain no doubt; and therefore it is that throughout the State such an interest is manifested in the prospects of the election of this very promising young man. His personal modesty in speaking of his military services is so remarkable, that magnanimous Republicans who know the facts of his bravery and devotion to country, are working earnestly for his election.

With both a public and private character above reproach, and qualifications unquestioned for a Representative in Congress, we desire to congratulate the people of the Twenty-Fourth District upon being so fortunate as to have so worthy a candidate. We hope to record his election, as it will give to Pennsylvania a man of the kind needed in Congress—a man with honesty of purpose to guide him, and a power of intellect to guard the interests of this great State. The people need such men. Public interest requires them. The Twenty-Fourth District has supplied such a man as the times demand, and we can assure the people of that District, that "the right man in the right place," will be his character in the Forty-second Congress.

GEORGE H. ANDERSON'S VINDICATION.

Mr. GEORGE H. ANDERSON has at length broken the "dignified silence" in which he was enveloped concerning the "Unexpended Balance" matter. But like Mr. NEGLEY on the land swindle, his explanation leaves him in a worse situation than his "dignified silence." It establishes, beyond a doubt, the fact that he took an active part in continuing the monopoly of the "unexpended balance," by which interested parties reaped a rich harvest from the taxpayers.

The following is a specimen of the defense set up by Mr. ANDERSON in his own behalf:

"February 8th, 1870. On motion of Mr. Anderson it was unanimously
Resolved, That the sense of this Board is that interest on all surplus funds in the Treasury should accrue to the benefit of the Board."

That is to say, the interest on the "unexpended balance" *should not* accrue to the benefit of the *taxpayers* but to the *Board*. This kind of "financial ability," which Mr. ANDERSON so greatly admires in himself, may suit, as it unquestionably does, the interests of the Ring, but it is anything else than satisfactory to the people who are compelled to pay the taxes. The second defense set up by Mr. ANDERSON is as follows:

"February 17th, 1870. The following was adopted, on motion of Mr. Harrison.
Whereas, it being charged by a certain newspaper that G. H. Anderson a member of this Board, said he thanked the Committee on Finance for deciding against putting out the school funds at interest and is opposing the whishes of the people in putting out said money at interest. It is but justice to that member to say that the language attributed to him is incorrectly reported. That he did say "he felt like thanking the Finance Committee for interfering to prevent a violation of the law," and further that the resolution showing the sense of the Board as being in favor of putting out surplus moneys at interest was offered by Mr. Anderson and passed unanimously."

The only point is this is that Mr ANDERSON did not offer a resolution thanking the Board for not putting the surplus school funds out at interest, but that "he felt like thanking" them for it. It is merely a distinction without a difference, and shows clearly that Mr. ANDERSON was in favor of so disposing of the "unexpended balance," that it should not benefit the public. This was all that was charged against Mr. ANDERSON and this he admits in his second article of defence.

"But," says Mr ANDERSON, "I drew up a bill which made a complete disposition of the unexpended balance, and here it is."

An Act, &c., approved February, 12th, 1870:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Central Board of Education of the city of Pittsburgh is hereby empowered, and it shall be the duty of said Board, within three months from the passage of this act, and annually thereafter, to select a regular exchange broker or banker of said city, as Treasurer of said Board, and with said Treasurer deposit all public funds under their control, and to receive from said Treasurer, as selected such rate of interest upon all current balances for the use of said balance, as shall be agreed upon by said Board and said Treasurer, and said Board shall require of said Treasurer security by bond to be duly approved by said Board, in any sum not less than $60,000, for the faithful performance of the duties of said Treasurer, and the said Treasurer will pay all drafts, warrants or checks properly drawn, on demand, whenever there is sufficient money in said Treasury, together with the accrued interest thereon carried to the credit of said fund, &c., &c.

What interest of the people is protected by this bill which Mr. ANDERSON parades with such confidence? Not one. It will be observed that the interest on each particular balance, whatever the rate may be, accrues to that balance, and in no manner benefits the people who pay the taxes. It will also be noticed that *no rate* of interest is specified, but it shall be whatever the Board and some broker or banker may agree upon, which may be small or great, with all the chances in favor of its being small.

The taxpayers receive no mercy at the hands of the tax collector, but must pay up promptly, and to be the least bit tardy entails ten per cent. additional upon their taxes, from which there is no escape, while a half million of dollars or more are lying idle in the hands of a banker, drawing only a small interest, which, small as it is, is not applied in any way to the public benefit, but is turned over to the particular balance upon which it accrues, thus increasing the fund which the Ring manipulates and farms out to its own advantage, while the people are compelled yearly not only to pay the current expenses of the city and county, but add contributions to the "unexpended balance" upon which the Ring feed and grow fat, and which they persistently refuse to turn over to the general account, and by its proper and legitimate use, reduce the taxes from their present exorbitant rates.

We desire the people to fully and rightfully understand this "unexpended balance." Here is more than half a million of dollars, which they were compelled to pay in taxes, from which they derive no sort of benefit whatever, and which is continually being augmented. The Ring will not permit this "unexpended balance" to be broken up and applied to the public benefit, in such a manner, as would reduce taxation and lessen the public burdens, but keep it intact and continually add to it. They do this because they make money out of it, all of which money comes directly out of the pockets of the people, whose taxes are increased yearly with this enormous surplus lying idle or inuring only to the benefit of the Ring.

We have done Mr. ANDERSON justice by republishing his defence from the *Gazette* which so completely substantiates *every* charge made against him, and proves by his own showing that he is the NESTOR of the "Unexpended Balance," which is one of the most inexcusable frauds ever imposed upon the people, and which is handled and controlled by the Ring for the sole and exclusive purpose of making money at the expense of the tax payers. Mr. ANDERSON having proven himself the champion of the "Unexpended Balance" swindle, it now only remains for him to show how much the Ring make out of it annually.

SOMETHING FOR GERMANS AND IRISHMEN.

Notwithstanding the frantic speeches and the culminating frenzy of resolutions which characterized the late session of the Labor Congress in Cincinnati, seventeen live Chinese laborers have been brought from San Francisco to New York, and are assured of steady employment in the latter city. Our sister community affords an excellent field upon which to decide this mooted question of coolie labor, for it is here that labor is the most exacting in its demands, as well as the most worthless in its performances. Be this as it may, the contest between the Chinamen and the Irishmen promises to be an exciting one, and we await the result with interest.—*Phila. Press.*

And notwithstanding the artful dissimulations of the Radical press and leaders, it will crop out, in spite of themselves that they are in favor of Coolie emigration. This "contest" in which the *Press* and all other Radical papers, including the *Gazette* of this city, and its candidate for Congress JAMES S. NEGLEY, take such a delighted interest, will be between the Germans as well as the Irish laborer and the Chinese Coolies. The great anxiety of the Radical monopolists to bring the Chinese Coolies into this country is because their labor is *cheap* and *servile*, while that of native and European born citizens is independent and manly. It is to cheapen labor and degrade it to a servile condition that the Coolie trade is to be opened; to assist in which Mr. NEGLEY introduced his "Oriental Emigration" schence into Congress, proposing to give millions of dollars of the people's money and millions of acres of the people's lands to bring hither the servile hordes of Asia, to take the bread out of the mouths of the women and children of America. Let German and Irish, and American laborers, as well, reflect calmy and act wisely upon this matter, before they again vote into power a party that openly proclaims its intention to rob them of a fair remuneration for their toil. The *Press* is the leading Radical organ of Pennsylvania, and let workingmen note how it sneers at and insults them, because their representatives in the Labor Congress asked that they be protected against the inroads of the servile pauper labor of China. It shows exactly the love that the Radical leaders have for the honest, toiling millions of the country. Let them vote it out of power if they would save themselves from the evils it threatens.

In its issue of the 26th of September the *Press* again says editorially:

Julius A. Palmer, Jr., of Boston, has broken ground in that city with a Chinese house-servant agency. He promises the speedy disenthralment of the domestic bondmen of Boston, and expects within a few days to install a dozen or two of Confucian cooks and Buddhistan butlers in the kitchens of the Hub. When this desirable consummation is achieved the ladies of that intellectual centre can devote themselves entirely to Emerson and his attractive mazes of speculative philosophy.

The pleasure of the *Press*, over the successful inauguration of the Coolie trade, is unbounded and unconcealed, and it denominates it a "desirable consummation." What do the workingmen of the Twenty-second District have to say about the matter? JAMES S. NEGLEY, the avowed champion and advocate of the Coolie trade is asking them for their votes. Will he receive them? We feel safe in predicting that he will not.

THE *Dispatch* says that General NEGLEY's "ability to handle the pen is not to be impugned."

We always did say that NEGLEY was handy with the pen.

A FORGER FOR CONGRESS.

The Radicals of the First District of Tennessee are by no means inclined to engage in Reform. They are "Regular" to the last degree. At the late Convention there, RODERICK RANDOM BUTLER was unanimously re-nominated for Congress. This man BUTLER is a fair specimen of the genus Radical. An officer in the Confederate service, he committed perjury to get a seat in Congress. While in Congress he engaged in the business of selling cadetships, to which charge he entered a plea of guilty, and the Radical majority in the House refused to expel him. Having entered thus auspiciously upon his career, he next resorted to forgery, perjury and common robbery, to get possession of the pensions of soldiers' widows and orphans, who had entrusted their collections to him.

In this way he fitted himself for a renomination, at the hands of his fellow scalawags in East Tennessee. Should he be re-elected, he will, of course, consider this endorsement equivalent to a license to enter upon an open course of plunder and brigandage. From this nomination the people can see the kind of material that the Radical managers propose to select for the next House of Representatives. No wonder the honest masses of the party begin to rebel against the corrupt tyranny, and demand reform.

Fortunately the people of the First Tennessee District have it in their power to defeat this thief and common scoundrel, who stands charged by his own party and the courts with crimes that ought to consign him to the penitentiary, and which they will do, if a shadow of justice is ever meted out to him.

Here in Allegheny county, let every man *Register*, and offset BUTLER by electing an *honest* man.

CONSPIRACY.

Our venerable cotemporary, the *Gazette*, has a mania for unearthing conspiracies. In point of fact, it is in its natural element when it is fighting imaginary conspiracies. Yesterday it appeared in a pitiable lachrymose condition, exclaiming, "Didn't I tell you so? Didn't I tell you so?" It announces the startling fact that there is a coalition between the Democrats and Reformers. "We now have evidence," it says to prove the fact, and immediately asks itself, "What evidence have we of this plot?" and then answers its own question with maiden *naïvetté*, "None!"

Really, this is stunning. We can now understand why the *Gazette's* succeeds so admirably in establishing the great political truths of the Ring. It proves all things without proof, thus showing that GREENLEAF wasted all his valuable time while engaged in writing his exhaustive work on "Evidence." The *Gazette's* evidence is like the Irishman's flea, now it has it, and now it don't have it. The *Gazette's* evidence without evidence of a horrible conspiracy of the Democrats and Reformers is as conclusive in every way as was the principle laid down by the juvenile naturalist that the oyster and the elephant belong to the same species of animals, because neither of them could climb a tree.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1ST. THE LAST DAY ON WHICH YOU CAN REGISTER.

REMEMBER! *No man can vote whose name is not on the Registry for the district in which he offers to vote.*

Let every voter impress that fact on his memory, and this additional one, that *his name must be registered at least ten days* before the election.

It is the duty of Vigilance Committees to give early and prompt attention to this; but every man can do it best for himself. The lists for each district are now to be seen at the several places of election. Go and examine for yourself.

And if, in examining, you find that the name of any friend has been omitted, hunt him up and have the omission rectified.

In some of the districts the Assessors have done their work faithfully, and the lists are very nearly correct; but in others it has been sadly neglected. The only sure way is for every man to go and see for himself.

We urge upon the local vigilance committees to give special attention to this matter. It will be very annoying to them on the day of election, to find their friends turned away from the polls for not being on the registry. See to it that no such mishap occurs.

A CHALLENGE.

The *Gazette*, doubtless at the instigation of JAMES S. NEGLEY, fulminates a charge against Mr. HOPKINS, that he is in favor of free trade. To bring the question fairly and squarely before the people, we take occasion to extend a challenge to Mr. NEGLEY to meet Mr. HOPKINS in a discussion of the tariff and the protection of American labor. By doing so, he can demonstrate which of the candidates for Congress is the best friend of home industry. If he refuses to accept the challenge, we shall hold it to be an admission that the charge of Mr. NEGLEY, through the *Gazette*, is a base falsehood and a fabrication, and that Mr. NEGLEY himself is the enemy of American industry. Let us hear from the champion of Chinese emigration, and have no dodging about the matter.

Now that the managers of the Ring have confessed that their only hope for success depends upon the colored population, there has been an unusual amount of attention paid to that element within the past week. Notwithstanding the census has been taken we are without information as to the whole number of blacks in the county. The number of voters claimed by the league is so vastly disportionate to the supposed population as to excite the suspicion of foul play. Negroes are to be registered in several places under different names and play the part of repeaters. Numbers are to be brought from Allegheny City to vote for NEGLEY, who is on his knees to them. He says it is impossible for him to be elected without their vote. To this complexion has it come at last.

TAX-PAYERS of Allegheny county, what do you think of an average increase of $75,000 per year in your county taxes since 1864, and the fact that they will be *Five Hundred Thousand Dollars* greater in 1870 than they were in 1864, when the complications and demands naturally arising from the war, would bring them up to a high point. This enormous increase is not an imaginary one, but is shown by the books of the county Controller. In vain have the people waited with patriotic patience for a reduction of the taxes with the return of peace, only to see them piled up higher and higher every year, until at last the Ring have absolutely made it a highway robbery. Can the tax-payers any longer submit to this monstrous robbery?

THE most ludicrous thing of the age is to see the sickly bluster of the two organs of the Ring, the *Gazette* and the *Dispatch*, over General NEGLEY's defense of his connection with the gigantic land swindles of the Forty-first Congress. NEGLEY says in his explanation, it was a "land grab;" that he gave it his "active support," and that he was induced to support it *by men who had a money interest in the passage of the bill*. That is Mr. NEGLEY's defence, hence the sickly attempt to bolster it up by these two papers, both of whom know that the Ring Committee forbade him to publish it.

GENERAL NEGLEY got it through his head yesterday that he had written himself down an ass in his card of last Sunday, and that trying to justify his connection with the infamous subsidy measures of Congress, by charging that parties who were *interested* in their passage *induced* him to give them his support, only shows that he committed an error of the *purse*, and not of the *head* or *heart*, in doing so. There was a lively time in the Committee room yesterday, and the question of NEGLEY's withdrawal is becoming an *earnest* one. Let the cauldron boil!

LET the tax-payers of Allegheny county bear in mind while they are paying the $500,000 00 extra taxes over the duplicate of six years ago, that the Ring are responsible for this unparalleled and outrageous increase; that the Court House Job, the Indexing Job, and the countless other jobs are all hatched by the same Ring that is now clamoring for their votes, and denouncing every man who honestly desires to put a stop to public abuses and jobbing. Remember that every vote given to the Ring is an invitation to it to pile on more taxes.

"I FRANKLY state that I did not intend to vote for the bill." So says JAMES S. NEGLEY of the great 53,000,000 acres swindle, known as the Northern Pacific Railroad subsidy. But he did, and why? He says that he did it to protect the interests of a few men who "owned original shares in the enterprise." What inducements did these men who "owned original shares in the enterprise" hold out to Mr. NEGLEY to vote away the people's land?

MR. NEGLEY tries to explain his action in voting away the public domain with such shameful extravagance, by saying that he did it at the instance of *interested parties*, but neither he nor the *Gazette* have the courage to say that he did right in so doing. Mr. NEGLEY is debtor to the laboring men of the country for 53,000,000 acres of land at a single robbery. Let them remember that.

AN increase of $368,983 78 in five years in the county taxes! Tax-payers, think of that, when you go to the polls to vote at the October election, and record your protest against the Ring, who have increased your taxes $500,000 00 during the year 1870.

OBITUARY.

Justice Robert C. Grier.

We are pained to record the death of this venerable ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States which occurred on the evening of the 25th inst. at his residence, Philadelphia. He had reached the ripe age of seventy-seven years. He was born in Cumberland county, in this State, graduated at Dickinson College, was admitted to the bar in 1817, was appointed President Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county in 1838, and in 1844 was nominated by President POLK one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of Judge BALDWIN, deceased. He was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. He was an able Judge and an upright man,

THE XXIst DISTRICT.

All our accounts from the Twenty-first District are of the most favorable character, and predict the triumphant election of HENRY D. FOSTER. The dissatisfaction of the people with the acts of the Radical leaders in Congress is too great to be healed even by the substitution of Mr. STEWART for Mr. TAYLOR in the middle af the campaign. This "swapping horses in the middle of the stream" will do the Radicals no good. Even JOHN COVODE's tactics are not going to win this year. It must be a matter of regret to the real friends of the venerable ANDREW STEWART, that he permitted his name to be used to bolster up the waning fortunes of a corrupt party. He will be defeated by a large majority on the 11th of October. Let our friends in the Twenty-First District make that majority large and decisive.

THE Republican Executive Committee decided the other day that unless some fresh lie could be fastened upon HOPKINS, NEGLEY would be certainly defeated even with the colored vote. It was therefore resolved to start what was imagined to be a smart dodge, that the free traders of New York had sent here twenty-five thousand dollars. It was not material that it lacked every element of truth, and that not twenty-five cents had been furnished outside the county, yet such hight toned gentlemen, as Mr. JOSEPH DILWORTH, Chairman of the Republican Committee, are found ready to repeat it. They say if we can only scare the manufacturers it will be all right, but unfortunately for them, the manufacturers are solid for the Reform ticket and don't scare worth a cent. Neither does any gentleman believe that money has been furnished by anybody. The utter inability to defend NEGLEY's record has forced the Committee to this disreputable trick.

THE *Post* shakes and trembles in the fear of losing the small hold it has on the affections of the Democracy when the new organ of the party makes its appearance. Its treachery to his own ticket in order to help on the cause of the sore-headed "reformers," has materially weakened its influence and opened a wide field for the establishment of a true and enterprising Democratic journal in this end of the State.—*Gazette.*

If the new paper weakens the influence of THE POST as much as the *Commercia* and Reformers have the *Gazette*, then it will have a wide field.

THIS is one of the charges preferred against the Democracy by a prominent Radical candidate; namely, that it is "a party who refuses to be guided by intelligence, national honor or the instincts of humanity." To which he might have added with poetic truth, "and refuses to beat unprotected females and horsewhip children."

THE negro preachers of Louisiana, who have a society known as the Christian Republican Association, give a bad account of the reconstructed government in that State, saying: "The Legislature, at its last regular session, voted away $1,204,670; at the special ten days' session it voted away $1,230,707, making, $2,435,337, besides the millions which they gave to the Chattanooga and other railroads, and the expenses of the State government. If this species of extravagant legislation should continue a few sessions more, all the property in the State of Louisiana would not be sufficient to pay the indebtedness."

JAMES S. NEGLEY objects to Mr. HOPKINS's prayers. Can any one fix the precise commercial value of the prayers offered up by Mr. NEGLEY?

U. S. ELECTION INSPECTORS.

Their Duties as Defined in the Law.

As there was a great deal of inquiry on the streets, during Monday, as to the provisions of the Act of Congress, under which the apportionment of Election Inspectors was made by the Circuit Court on Saturday last, we have obtained the following *official* copy of the section requiring the apportionment:

"An Act to amend the naturalization laws and to punish crimes against the same, and for other purposes &c."

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in any city having upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants, it shall be the duty of the judge of the circuit court of the United States for the circuit wherein said city shall be, upon the application of two citizens, to appoint in writing for each election district or voting precinct in said city, and to change or renew said appointment as occasion may require, from time to time, two citizens resident of the district or precinct, one from each political party, who, when so designated, shall be, and are hereby authorized to attend at all times and places fixed for the registration of voters, who, being registered, would be entitled to vote for representative in Congress, and at all times and places for holding elections of Representatives in Congress, and of counting the votes cast at said elections, and to challenge any name proposed to be registered, and any vote offered, and to be present and witness throughout the counting of all votes, and to remain where the ballot-boxes are kept at all times after the polls are open until the votes are finally counted; and said persons and either of them shall have the right to affix their signature or his signature to said register for purposes of identification, and to attach thereto, or to the certificate of the number of votes cast, and statement touching the truth or fairness thereof which they or he may ask to attach; and any one who shall prevent any person so designated from doing any of the acts authorized as aforesaid, or who shall hinder or molest any such person in doing any of said acts, or shall aid or abet in preventing, hindering, or molesting any such person in respect of any such acts, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment not less than one year.

Approved, July 14, 1870.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

STRASBURG HAS YIELDED AT LAST.

DARMSTADT, September 28.—A telegram has been received from Ludwigshafen, announcing that Strasburg capitulated on Monday at five o'clock in the afternoon.

CARLSRUHE, September 28.—Strasburg was surrendered at five o'clock last evening to General Werther.

CARLSRUHE, September 28.—The fall of Strasburg has been announced here by a dispatch from the besieging corps surrounding that city, and has created the greatest excitement. A triumphal procession will be organized. The city is becoming animated. The accounts state that the walls of Strasburg had great breaches battered through them, and that the Prussians, before storming, entered into a parley, which terminated with the surrender of the garrison under General Ulrich with the honors of war.

King William's dispatch to Queen Augusta, announcing the capitulation of Strasburg at eleven o'clock last evening, was made public here at noon. Other dispatches say the city surrendered at five o'clock.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF MONTMEDY.

NAMUR, Belgium, September 28.—A dispatch has been received in this city simultaneously with a similar announcement at Luxemburg, reporting that the Prussians have captured Montmedy after a brief resistance.

LONDON, September 28.—A dispatch announces that

THE PRUSSIANS HAVE NOT ENTERED ORLEANS.

They came near the city, halted, and then turned back toward Paris. A civilian, whom they captured and subsequently released, says that Prince Albert received a dispatch which seemed suddenly to change his plans.

The Prussians have entirely evacuated Fontainbleau. They imposed no tax on the citizens, but made heavy requisitions for provisions and forage.

A dispatch from Epinal on the 27th says: The Prussians attacked Raon yesterday, but were repulsed.

BERLIN, September 28.—The idea broached by Thiers at Vienna that the Prussian government is insincere in demanding Alsace and Loraine from France is ridiculed on all hands.

THE CAPTURES AT STRASBURG.

MUNDLESHEIM, September 28.—The surrender of Strasburg was signed at two this morning by Col. Leczinski. By this surrender 451 officers and 17,000 men laid down their arms at eight o'clock. The place will be occupied by the besiegers.

THE VOMITO.

MADRID, 28.—The vomito is spreading rapidly at Barcelona. many people are leaving and business is at a stand still.

SLAVERY IN CUBA.

The *Discussion* continues to demonstrate the practical nullification of the emancipation law by Cuba. The writer quotes from the Havana journals advertisements of children for sale, separate from their mothers, to prove his assertions. In concluding he calls the attention of the Government to the contracts publicly made in the Colonies for slave labor, which he affirms is practically a continuation of the system of slavery in violation of the express law of the land.

BELGIAN HUMANITY—NEW ARMIES FORMING IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

BRUSSELS, September 28.—The Order of St. Jean finds it necessary to publish a manifesto defending the Belgians from the charge of inhumanity.

VIENNA, September 28.—In yesterday's session of the Reichsrath, confidence in the Ministry was voted by a large majority.

(Sun Special.)

LYONS, September 28—via London 28.—It was not without difficulty I reached Lyons. I left Paris on Saturday morning and was obliged to pass by Rouen, and arrived here only on Monday night. Everywhere the roads were covered with soldiers and recruits for the army of the Loire which is in the way of formation at Tours, and for another "du Rhone," under command of General Cluseret, which is about to be organized from Marseilles to Lyons. These two armies will harrass the Prussians during the seige. Here is certainly the last hope of France. The people are more energetic and resolute than in other parts of France. They have assumed the direction of their own affairs. The Municipal Council yesterday unanimously elected General Cluseret Commander-in-chief of the volunteer Army of the Rhone. He has not yet accepted, but will advise the people this afternoon from the Hotel de Ville, and will require them to raise by taxation fifty millions of francs for the organization of the army. If the money is raised he will accept the command.

There is a rumor of Bazaine having cut his way to Sedan, but we have received, by a balloon, about five hundred letters from Bazaine's soldiers, saying they will wait for fair weather before moving. I believe more will happen than the escape of Bazaine. I think that

THE PRUSSIANS ARE NOW IN A VERY BAD CONDITION.

There are six hundred thousand persons under arms in Paris. Everywhere the people are anxious to fight. Two new armies are in formation on the flank of the enemy and there is a determination on the part of the people to treat as traitors all who dare to speak of compromising with Prussia.

(Times Special.)

PARIS THE "LAST DITCH."

LONDON, September 28.—The fall of Strasburg is considered to make but little difference in the question as to the power of resistance. Everything turns on the the ability of Paris to defend itself three months: That time gained, the Prussians will never retain a fort in French territory: The whole country is rising in arms.

RUSSIA.

The statement in the London *Times* to-day that Thiers is empowered to offer the Russian government full latitude of conquest in the East as the price of intervention in the Franco-Prussian war is utterly unfounded. Were Russia so disposed she requires no consent from France, who is now beaten and powerless.

FRENCH GOVERNMENTAL CARAVAN.

The Prussian occupation of Orleans renders the removal of the Government imperative. It is doubtful where they will go. To Toulouse there are objections, suggested by Prim's continued negotiations with Bismarck and its contiguity to the Spanish frontier.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Ferrieres has become a manufactory for Prussian canards for French Departmental consumption. Of this character is the alleged shooting of two hundred Mobiles, for disobedience of orders.

The ex-Empress has taken a fine house and grounds at Chislehurst, Kent. Dr. Evans, who accompanied her from France, manages her affairs. The *Irish Times* suggests that the Emperor and his family be invited to settle in Ireland.

GOSSIP FROM SPAIN.

Our Madrid correspondent states: De Rodas refuses to execute the orders of the Ministers of the Colonies, and the laws voted by Cortes relating to the gradual abolition of slavery.

The Spanish Government refuses to accede to the proposition to name a commission to fix an indemnity payable for American losses in Cuba.

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

TOURS, September 28.—A letter dated Paris the 24th, says: The population is animated by one sentiment—the defence of the capital. The Mobiles and National Guards behave with great calmness and determination. A zouave, who fled in the recent fight without firing a shot, and afterwards attempted to kill the officer who arrested him, has been shot by order of a court martial. Severe measures have been taken with the others who behaved badly. The cowards are mostly recruits who joined the fragment of a zouave regiment which escaped from Sedan.

The officers of the Bank of France propose to destroy the notes on hand in case there is danger of their falling into the hands of the enemy. Preparations have been made to light the city with petroleum if it becomes necessary to cut off all gas.

Rochefort has remarkable influence over the workingmen, who are prepared to defend Paris to the last. The city has been orderly and quiet up to the 24th. The Prussian reports of riots are false. Gunboats guard the river Seine effectually, on both sides of the city. There are large numbers of men, who not having arms, have been detailed as firemen in case of need. The strictest measures have been taken to insure order. The police force is large and can readily be supported by the military. There is no possibility of a lack of water. Great numbers of women, who have organized to take care of the wounded, marched through the streets one day carrying banners and were enthusiastically applauded. The Bourse is no longer frequented and scarcely any operations take place.

The Protestant pastor Paschard, in the name of the "League of Peace," has sent a telegram to the Queen of Prussia, as President of the "Society of Aid to the Wounded" at Berlin. An answer came in the name of the Queen, expressing an ardent desire for peace.

Gambetta, Garnier, Pages and Arago have been admitted to the Committee of Defense.

Proper measures have been taken to feed the poor.

(Tribune Special.)

HOW TOUL WAS CAPTURED.

LONDON, September 27.—A *Tribune* correspondent telegraphs to-day, via Alern from the headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles: I have just returned from Toul traveling one day and two nights. The investment began August 14th, and an assault was made on the works, at a point not defended by cannon. It was repulsed with a loss of several hundred to the Germans. Thereafter an irregular succession of bombardments followed, not sufficiently serious to effect anything. These were commenced on the 23d. The Bavarian Railroad Directors, who run a line between Weissenburg, Nancy and Paris, offered to build a branch around Toul in a fortnight, but Moltke said, "No, we shall have Toul long before that." However, straggling attacks availed nothing, the fortress having a double escapement with full bastions, no glacis, a double ditch thirty feet wide each, all around, fully casemated and defended by seventy-five guns, of which twenty-six were heavy rifled pieces, from Strasburg, brought thence while yet France intended to defend Toul earnestly. When the concentrated bombardment of the works was begun by twenty-four-pounder batteries of the Second and Fourth artillery regiments, supported by troops of the Thirty-fourty infantry brigade. All these forces formed part of the new independent command under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, embracing all that lie between the armies of Price Frederick Charles and the Crown Prince. That is, all the invading troops not engaged in the sieges of Metz and Paris. The firing lasted all day Friday with an active but ineffective reply from the garrison. In the evening the town being on fire in twenty-three places, the pressure of the inhabitants upon the commander induced him to hoist the white flag and offer to capitulate. The offer was immediately accepted by Col. Manteuffel, commanding the siege corps, and they entered the town the same evening at seven o'clock. The conditions were the same as those of Sedan. A council of the municipality, held on Friday, decided not to favor surrender, but the urgency of individuals, fearing useless destruction, completely overwhelmed the belligrent determination of the military and civil authorities.

THE GARRISON WAS RIDICULOUSLY WEAK.

Sixty cuirrassiers, one hundred troops of the line, forty gen d'armes and two thousand raw Mobiles, among them not one regular artillery soldier. Their commander was Major Huck, an old cavalryman. The German officers are wroth that such a force should have blockaded the Paris Railroad—so essential for transport, in fact the only line—for six weeks. The line becomes now at once complete.

I went to Toul on the first Inspector's train that approached the town after the surrender. Many of the houses are destroyed. The condition of things was worse than at Sedan, but not so bad as at Bazielles. The Gothic chapel of St. Gengoulet, of the date 814, is almost ruined. A very imposing Byzantine cathedral, built as early as 292, has only a window arch broken and the outside battered. There are few wounded and no sick in Toul. Only two battalions of the Nineteenth infantry remain as a garrison. The prisoners of the Garde Mobile of the place were released on parole, not to serve again during the war.

PARIS WAS CLOSED IN

On the 19th as follows: The Fourth Corps opposite St. Denis, with the Twelfth supporting them, while on the east and south sides are the Guard and Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh Corps. One hundred and twenty degrees of the western arc of the wall is protected by the doublings of the Seine, and is only held by cavalry.

The condition made by King William, preliminary to all peace discussions, is the "entry of Paris." So says an officer of the headquarters, who left there after Favre's visit.

LONDON, September 26.—A correspondent of the *Tribune* writes on the 18th from Meaux, the headquarters of King William: "I had

A CONVERSATION WITH BISMARCK,

During which I asked him if the report was true that there was an English representative here.

He answered, "The English have asked me if we will treat with Jules Favre, and I replied we would if his Government could guarantee us possession of Metz and Strasburg." This he could not do. "In this war we are influenced," said Bismarck, "by no motive of aggrandizement whatever. We have no purpose in view but our own security. Consequently we must provide for the next war, which is sure to come. France is now without allies, but may soon succeed in procuring them, and is sure to commence another war under better anspices. That is why we demand these fortresses; but the present Government in Paris dare not agree to the cession of French territory, nor probably will the next Government, but our purpose is fixed, and if necessary, were are ready to stay all winter in Paris."

I said: "The general impression was that France is too much weakened to begin another war for many years."

"That is not the case," answered Bismarck; "France is a very wealthy country, and will remain so after the war. Within five years she will have so recovered as to be able to recommence hostilities. For that reason we must have those fortresses, but as the government at Paris is not disposed to deliver them up, and probably have no command over them, peace is not very near, and we must wait until we can reduce them. We hear that the garrisons are already eating horses."

"Then the question of peace," I said, "reduces itself to one for the possession of Metz and Strasburg."

"Yes, that is it precisely."

BRUSSELS, September 26.—An immediate publication of a

MANIFESTO FROM NAPOLEON,

In reply to the last proclamation of the government at Tours, is promised. M. Conti, Private Secretary of the Emperor, is said to be the writer.

LONDON, September 26.—There was

A GENEROUS ACT.

LONDON, September 26.—The following is an extract of an article published this evening in the *Globe*: "Among the foremost and largest of the subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the widows and families of the crew which perished in the Captain, is the contribution of the officers and ship's company of the United States steam frigate Franklin, now lying at Portsmouth. This contribution was handed in with a promptness and liberality which could hardly have been looked for even from one of our own ships of war. The gallant crew of the Franklin paid over to the fund a very large sum which must have been subscribed in a very short time. It is not the amount, although the item is the largest on the list, that causes us so keenly to appreciate the act. It is the kindly spirit that prompted this open-hearted and combined generosity of the sailor and the American."

All hope of settlement between Prussia and France is abandoned. The general feeling is that the refusal by France of Bismarck's proposition, will place that country in a worse condition.

AMIENS, September 26.—The Prefect of the Department has issued an address to the inhabitants stating that there is but one duty of Frenchmen—war to the knife. All men must rise and chase the enemy that pollutes the soil of France.

(Herald Special.)

BERLIN, September 26.—The Liberal press, even those journals not sharing Jacoby's opinions, denounce his arrest. Notwithstanding the loud cries of the principal organs of public opinion, the military authorities

CARRY THINGS WITH A HIGH HAND.

Sowicken, Saxony is under the jurisdiction of the commander of the Eleventh Army Corps, and public political meetings are forbidden.

The reasons for

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. STEIMETZ,

given in the North German *Gazette*, differ materially from those credited by politicians, who attribute his displacement to an unwarranted exposure of his troops in the battles around Metz. This journal, denying these reports, extols the General's personal bravery, which is combined with the greatest regard for the lives of his troops, and says his appointment as Governor General of Posen was a necessary act of military expediency.

In taking leave of his army Steinmet says: His Majesty has so fully complimented their valorous deeds that it did not become him to repeat them. With profound thanks to his generals, officers and men, and with the motto, "Forward! with God for our King and Fatherland!" he bids them adieu.

NAPOLEON'S GALA DRIVE

Created some displeasure in Court circles. The vehicle used on that occasion was an Imperial open carriage, brought from Sedan, containing nine seats. As a delicate hint two of the King's State carriages, with two seats each, were sent for the future use of the Emperor, who, understanding fully the meaning of this polite attention, has ever since kept within doors. According to his physicians he is unwell, suffering from draughts of cold in the castle. A change of residence is proposed, either to the palace of the ex-Palatine, at Cassel, or Bellevue Castle, near Berlin, occupied once by his uncle as a winter residence.

BISMARCK'S EXTREME CARELESSNESS

For his personal safety has occasioned frequent alarms. He promenades through the enemy's towns alone at all hours, refusing an escort and all precautions.

A *Tribune* correspondent telegraphs from from Carlsruhe on the 26th: "Before the Swiss delegates left

STRASBURG,

General Ulrich told them it was impossible for the present state of things to last much longer. That he had gone through several campaigns and served in the Crimea, but he never witnessed nor underwent so terrible a siege."

BAZAINE REFUSES TO TREAT FOR SURRENDER, AND IS INSUBORDINATE TOWARD THE PARISIAN GOVERNMENT.

I traveled and conversed from Corny to Fronard on the 25th, with Favre's brother, who had arrived three days previously from Paris, via the royal headquarters, with the royal permission to enter Metz. He was charged by the Paris Government to treat for Metz, provided Bazaine would recognize the Paris authorities and their policy.

On Sunday morning he returned from Metz, being awaited at the Hessian outposts by Ritteneyster Von William, Commander of the headquarters of the Twenty-eighth army corps, who had conducted him through the German lines. He then had a final interview with Prince Frederick Charles, having had one previous to his entering the city, which Prince had approved his mission. In his two days stay in Metz he had failed in his object, Bazaine being averse to all treaties as yet, and being slightly insubordinate towards the new government since the appearance of its peace proclivities. The Prince knows that for several weeks, at least, hunger will not be his ally against Metz. Although disease is to the extent of several hundred deaths daily, there is not the least intention, at present, to carry Metz by force, but it is simply intended to await developements at Paris, which are expected to culminate in something decisive within three weeks. No offensive measures are contemplated during these three weeks only the investment will be maintained.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs:

THE POPE

Desiring to drive through the city, Gen. Cadorna gave orders that the same honors be paid to him as to the King, and to the Cardinals as to Princes of the royal blood.

A GRAND ASSAULT ON STRASBURG.

A *Tribune* correspondent telegraphs on the 24th, from before Strasburg.

The assault now fixed for a week hence, has been delayed hitherto, in order to construct a good passage across the great ditch which is in front of the main wall. The town will be attacked at four points simultaneously Lots have been drawn already to decide which regiments will compose the body of the attack, and which companies wil form the assaulting army. Assiduous searches are made for mines. Two were found and emptied when lunettes fifty-two and fifty-three were captured. No further egress from the town is permitted. The last batch of refugees comprised of three hundred persons. A few wealthy citizens still remain inside. Many the refugees went to Baden, the Government conveying them there gratuitously.

A correspondent of the *Tribune*, with the Italian headquarters sends the following account of

THE TAKING OF ROME:

ROME, September 20.—At 5 o'clock we heard the first shot. A battery had been posted some two hundred yards from where I was standing on a terrace, and its aim was to open a breech on the right hand of Porto Pia. General Ferreris's artillery was doing the same thing at Porto del Populo, and General Angolini was opening breeches and doing hard work near St. Giovarni and St. Lorenzo. The precision of the Italian artilery was marvelous. The fire had been going on several hours and long columns of black smoke rose. The breach was half done when at the back of it we perceived that a house belonging to the Bonapartes, had taken fire. At nine o'clock a bombshell fell on the roof of St. Agnes' Church. An order was given to several soldiers to mount to the top of the tower and hoist the white flag of the Geneva Convention. Several of the wounded had already arrived and if the bombshells had been aimed in that direction it would have been a dangerous place. At half past ten o'clock a strong fire of musketry was heard. I ran along the way and saw that two cannon on the road had ceased firing and entered Pardoni Surlona on the left of the road and in a few minutes was opposite Port Pia. The fire had ceased and the Zouaves had hoisted the white flag.

General Cazeny, with his wounded arm, and his staff, marched in front, sword in hand, to the barricade. The Fortieth and Forty-first regiments of infantry, followed. The first officer who advanced was Signor Valuziani, who was exiled from Rome eleven years ago, and was now all too happy to see his native country again. Just as he reached the top of the barricade he fell dead, struck by a bullet in the forehead. The troops have occupied the gates; the Papal artillery surrendered and the firing ceased.

GENERAL WAR ITEMS.

LONDON, September 27.—A deputation of workingmen waited on Gladstone today, and urged him to mediate between Germany and France.

Queen Victoria, yielding to public sentiment, has written a letter of condolence to the Emperor of the French.

Gen. Ulrich announces that Strasburg can hold out but a short time.

The guns at Mount Valerian have dislodged the Prussians at St. Cloud.

It is estimated that there are now 300,000 German troops around Paris.

The siege of Metz has become a close blockade, interrupted occasionally by an exchange of active hostilities.

BERLIN, September 27.—A dsspatch from the King's headquarters, at Ferrieres, near Paris, says: Favre, in his report of

THE INTERVIEW WITH BISMARK,

Errs in omitting to state that the question of an armistice was considered preliminary to any discussion of territorial concessions. Bismarck actually declined to state the claims of Prussia, until the basis for an armistice was declared.

VIENNA, September 27.—The story of the

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF NAPOLEON

proves a canard.

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

Kossuth has declined to serve as a Deputy of the Hungarian Parliament.

THE "CAPTAIN'S" LOSS.

LONDON, September 27.—A Naval Court Martial is now investigating the loss of the Captain.

LONDON, September 27.—The evidences of a plot for another

COUP D'ETAT PROJECTED BY NAPOLEON

With the assistance of Rouher and Cassagniac, have been discovered in Lyons. It is thought that the papers containing the details of the conspiracy were burned in Paris by Pietri before his flight from the city.

(World Special.)

BERLIN, September 27—The excitement increases over

THE ARREST OF JACOBY,

and an imposing protest has been sent to Bismarck, denouncing the maintenance of military law, now that the danger of invasion has ceased. The Northern States demand that Falkenstein be held responsible for an excess of duty. Herbig, President of the Konigsberg meeting, has been imprisoned.

The preliminaries of the consolidation have been submitted to the South German Cabinets, and are acceptable to Wurtemburg.

BAVARIA OBJECTS

To the proposed military arrangements in Wurtemburg, and a Minister has gone to Munich to induce Bavaria to accept the terms.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Arrangements For the Obsequies on Friday Next.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, September 27.—The following are further details of the arrangements for the reception of the remains of Admiral Farragut on Friday next: The frigate Brooklyn and steamer Guerriere will compose the funeral fleet. The remains will be landed at the foot of Canal street, on the North river side, and the procession will move through Broadway, Fourteenth street, Fifth avenue and Forty-second street, to the Harlem railroad depot. There will be nearly 12,000 troops in line. The whole of the First division of the National Guard of the State of New York, under command of General Shaler, and the Second Brooklyn divison will parade. The General commanding the First Brigade of New Jersey State militia, has asked that a place be assigned for his command in the procession. The United States troops from the various forts, and officers and sailors from the navy yard, and a large number of civic organizations and societies will participate. President Grant has been invited to attend. The Municipal Committee, having charge of the arrangements, will request that business be generally suspended in the city after eleven o'clock, that flags be hung at half-mast and bells of churches be tolled. The demonstration will be one of the most imposing ever witnessed in New York.

Gen Webb, of the Common Council Committe, who is making preparations for Farragut's obsequies, issued a request Tuesday, to the storekeepers of New York, to close and drape the fronts of their buildings on the day of the funeral.

MEDICAL.

Hoofland's German Bitters!

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Hoofland's Podophyllin Pill,

HOOFLAND'S GREEK OIL.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

A BITTERS WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS OF ANY KIND,

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices of VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS (or as medicinally termed, extracts,) the worthless and inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principle extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use, they can not make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per bottle, which many person, think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound will most certainly be cheated.

They are the Greatest Known Remedies

For Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Jaundice, Disease of the Kidneys, Eruptions of the Skin, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or impurity of the Blood.

Read the following symptoms: Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. All these indicate Disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.

The use of the Bitters or Tonic will soon cause the above symptoms to disappear, and the patient will become well and healthy.

Dr. Hoofland's Greek Oil,

LIGHTNING CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PAINS AND ACHES.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY.—It will cure all kind of pains and aches; such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Frost-Bites, Headaches, Pains in the Back and Loins, Pains in the Joints Limbs, Stings of Insects, Ringworms, etc.

TAKEN INTERNALLY.—It will cure Kidney Complaint, Backaches, Sick Headache, Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, Fever and Agbe, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, etc.

Dr. Hoofland's Podophyllin,

OR SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILL.

Two Pills a Dose.

The most powerful, yet Innocent Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach, and bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more Powerful, Acting and Searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these Pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They *never fail*.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and extreme Costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The Tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the nerve, *regulates* the Liver and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever again assail you.

These medicines are sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES, that are so universally used and recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers, everywhere throughout the United States, Canadas, South America, and the West Indies. sep1:T&F-w1yr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ELECTION NOTICE—

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by the 13th Section of the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof, I, HUGH S. FLEMING, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said county, on the SECOND TUESDAY IN OCTOBER, being the 11th day of the month, at the several Election Districts therein, and

WHEREAS, By the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to Amend the several Acts heretofore passed to provide for the Enrolling and Calling out of the National Forces, and for other Purposes," and approved March 3d, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. All persons who have deserted the Military or Naval Service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizenship thereof, and

WHEREREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States, are not under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote, by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside, "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

And as directed by said 13th section of the act of July, 1859, I hereby give notice, that every person (excepting Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust, under the Government of the United States, or this State, or of any city, or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further, that by the 4th section of the Act of April 16th, 1840, it is provided, that the aforesaid 12th section of the Act of July 2d, 1839, shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States, who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, city, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law, persons or officers shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of such person and officer to give to all the citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of Five Hundred Dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the Court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than Five Hundred Dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month, nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

AND WHEREAS, It is declared by the second section of the Vth Article of the Constitution of the United States that "this Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land."

Anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on this 6th day of April, A. D. 1870, passed an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the Tenth section of which provides as follows:

SEC. 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote, or be regarded as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved the 17th of April, 1869, entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth;" and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

The electors of the First Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Second Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Third Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the plumbing shop of Addy & Williams, corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, in said Ward.

The electors of the Fourth Ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Fifth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, in the Court House in said Ward.

The electors of the Sixth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House on Ann street in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Eighth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh will meet at the House of Henry Wilson, corner of Franklin and Fulton streets in said Ward.

The electors of the Ninth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Tenth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lamb Tavern, corner of Penn and Mechanic streets in said Ward.

The electors of the Eleventh Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to met at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Twelfth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Thirteenth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Fourteenth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Fifteenth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Sixteenth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Wigwam, corner of Main and Penn streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventeenth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Eighteenth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Nineteenth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at Highland avenue School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Twentieth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of Moreland & Snyder in said Ward.

The electors of the Twenty-first Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lincoln School House on Frankstown avenue in said Ward.

The electors of the Twenty-second Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Irwin School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Twenty-third Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Hazlewood School House in said Ward.

The electors of the First Ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Brick School House, corner of Palo Alto and Shannapin streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in said ward; the electors of second precinct to meet at the house of George Gerst in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the School House on Sandusky street; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the house of Mrs. M. Gordon, formerly Mrs. Peck, at the corner of Chestnut and Main streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House, on Page street, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House, corner of Charlotte and Juniata streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the house of Dimas Lutz, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet in the Public School House on Rivers avenue, in said ward.

The electors of that portion of McClure township, residing within the following described boundaries, and to be known as the North ward of the city of Allegheny, lying south of the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, commencing at the line of Allegheny City, running south of said railroad down to Jack's run, said run being the dividing line between McClure and the Borough, to meet at the school house near the House of Refuge, in said township.

The electors of the Borough of Birmingham, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House, second precinct, at the Burgess' office, in said borough.

By order of the Court, the Borough of East Birmingham having been divided into two election districts, the electors residing within the following described boundaries, to wit: Second precinct No. 1, beginning at the centre of Harmony street on the bank of the Monongahela river; thence eastwardly to said river to the centre of Railroad (now 2nd) street; thence southerly by the centre of said street to the centre of Lowrie alley; thence westwardly along the line of said alley to the centre of Harmony street; thence northwardly along the centre of said street to the Monongahela river, the place of beginning, to meet at the Public School House No. 1, said borough.

And the remainder of said Borough of East Birmingham not described within said above boundaries to be known as Precinct No. 2, the electors to meet at Public School House No. 2.

The electors of the borough of Sharpsburg to meet at the Public School House on South Canal street, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of McKeesport to meet at the Town Hall in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Temperanceville, to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of South Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, corner of Marion street and Brownsville Turnpike Road.

The electors of the borough of West Pittsburgh, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Lawrenceville, to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Temperanceville, to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Allegheny, to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sewickley, to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of Monongahela borough, to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Mount Washington, to meet at the School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Braddock's Field to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Bellevue, to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Millvale to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Oakmont to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Etna to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Union to meet at the stone Tavern, kept by Robert Smith, in said borough.

The electors of that portion of the township of Lower St. Clair residing within the following described boundaries, and by an order of Court made, and to be hereafter known as the Borough of Mansfield, to meet at the Public School House on Birmingham avenue, in said borough.

The electors of that portion of the township of Lower St. Clair residing within the following described boundaries, and by an order of Court made, and to be hereafter known as the Borough of Lower St. Clair: Beginning on Main street at the intersection of the eastern line of the Borough of South Pittsburgh, with the southern line of the Borough of Birmingham; thence northwardly along the said eastern line of said South Pittsburgh to the northern line of the Borough of Allentown; thence along the line of the Borough of Allentown easterly and southerly to Brownsville Turnpike Road at the southeast corner of said Borough of Allentown; thence easterly along the said Brownsville Turnpike Road to Barkhimer street, or property of Charles Forrester; thence along said Barkhimer street easterly by the same course and distance to the eastern line of property of Christian's heirs; thence on a straight line to the point of beginning, at a white oak tree, corner to the property between John McClurg's heirs and James H. Hays; thence along the line between said McClurg heirs and said Hays northerly to the line of Ormsby borough; and thence westerly along the southerly line of Ormsby borough, borough of East Birmingham, and the borough of South Pittsburgh, at the place of beginning, to meet at the house of Michael Kreig.

The remainder of said Township of Lower St. Clair not described within said above boundaries the electors to meet at Mount Oliver school House.

The electors of the township of Versailles, first precinct, to meet at the Forest Hotel, on the line of the Connellsville railroad, in said township; second precinct to meet at Shaw's school House in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township to meet at the Public School House, in the village of Wilkinsburg, in said township.

The electors of Plum township to meet at the house of John Somerville, in said township.

The electors of Patton township to meet at the house of Mrs. Jane Taylor, on the Northern turnpike, in said township.

The electors of Penn township to meet at the house of Robert Donaldson, on the Leechburg road, in said township.

The electors of the township of Elizabeth, in the Greensak district or precinct, to meet at the Public School in the village of Greensak in said township; in Buena Vista district or precinct to meet at Concord Public School House in Buena Vista in said township of Elizabeth; in the Mount Vernon district or precinct to meet at Mount Vernon School House in said township of Elizabeth; and the remainder of said township not embraced in the above district to meet at Harmony School House in said township.

The electors of Forward Township to meet at William Penn School House in said township.

The electors of Lincoln Township to meet at the Jenny Lind School House in said township.

The electors of Jefferson Township to meet at Lowrie's School House in said township.

The electors of Mifflin Township to meet at the house of Samuel Wilson, formerly occupied by Jas. H. Nell in said township.

The electors of Upper St. Clair Township to meet at the house of Hugh Morrow in said township.

The electors of Charliers Township to meet at the Brick School House No. 1 in said township.

The electors of that portion of Robinson Township residing within the following described boundaries, and by an order of Court made, &c., to be known hereafter as the Township of Stowe, commencing at an elm on the property of David McKee, three perches from the centre of Chartier's Creek; thence through land of said McKee south sixty-nine and a half degrees, west sixty perches, to Whitesquaie's property; and thence by the same course 140 perches to McElheron's property; thence by the same course 190 92-100 perches to the McElherron road; thence to the central line of said road north 85½ degrees, west 12 88-100 perches; thence north 53½ degrees, west 20 24-100 perches; thence north 33½ degrees, west 13 68-100 perches; thence north 10½ degrees, west 14 16-100 perches; thence south 70½ degrees west 13 16-100 perches; thence north 83½ degrees, west 100 perches, thence north 29 degrees, west 17 perches to James Ackleson's; thence north 23¾ degrees, east 21 88-100 perches; thence north 42½ degrees, west 15 76-100 perches; thence north 19¾ degrees, west 9 7-10 perches; thence north 29½ degrees, west 14 56-100 perches thence north 25 degrees, east 19 40-100 perches; thence north 27½ degrees, west 13 68-100 perches; thence north 25½ degrees, west 21 92-100 perches; thence north 5 degrees, east 8 24-100 perches; thence north 26 degrees, east 22 12-100 perches; thence north 17½ degrees, east 22 96-100 perches; thence north 24½ degrees, east 19 92-100 perches; thence north 7 degrees, east 25 68-100 perches; thence north 26½ degrees, west 28 16-100 perches; thence north 23 degrees 23 minutes, west 17 56-100 perches; thence north 13½ degrees, west 33 84-100 perches; thence north 32 degrees, west 30 92-100 perches; thence north 20¼ degrees, west 15 68-100 perches; thence north 18 degrees, west 9 8-10 perches; thence north 13½ degrees, west 19 64-100 perches; thence north 2½ degrees, west 21 8-10 perches; thence north 5½ degrees, west 7 perches to a sycamore tree on Moon run; thence north 23 degrees 31 minutes, west 13 4 10 perches; thence north 2½ degrees, west 16 56-100 perches to a sycamore tree on Moon run; thence by a straight line bearing north 32 degrees east to the Ohio river at a point near the mouth of Gibson's Run to meet at the store of James Bryan in said township of Stowe.

The electors of the township of Robinson, precinct No. 1 to meet at the public house of Ely Wolff; and the remainder of said township of Robinson not described in the boundaries of Stowe township, known as precinct No. 2, the electors to meet at the house of John F. Semple.

The electors of Findley Township to meet at the house of McClelland A. Armer, formerly occupied by J. Charles, in the village of Clinton, in said township.

The electors of Moon Township to meet at the School House No. 5, in said township.

The electors of Ohio Township to meet at Duff's Mills, in said Township.

The electors of Kilbuck Township to meet at Kilbuck School House, in said Township.

The electors of Franklin Township to meet at the house occupied by Isaac Neely, in said Township.

The electors of Marshall Township, to meet at the storehouse of James Neely, in said township.

The electors of Reserve Township to meet at the house of Michael Wagenhauser, in said township.

The electors of the Township of Baldwin, first precinct, to meet at the public house in the village of Boosonville, said township. Second precinct to meet at the public school house in said precinct, in said township.

The order of Court, the electors of McClure township to meet at School House No. 1 Back Lane, in said township.

The electors of Snowden township to meet at the house of Peter Bover, in said township.

The electors of South Fayette township to meet at the house of H. Hawes, on the farm of G. Y. Axtell, in said township.

The electors of North Fayette township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Johnson, at Rogers' Mills, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at School House No. 4 in said township.

The electors of West Deer township to meet at the house of Frank Morris, in said township.

The electors of West Deer township to meet at the Public School House at the mouth of Bailey's Run, in said township.

The electors of East Deer Township to meet at the School House at the mouth of Bailey's Run in said township.

The electors of Fawn Township to meet at School House No. 2 in said township.

The electors of Frazer Township to meet at School House No. 1 (the house hereafter to be called Captain.)

The electors of Sewickley Township to meet at the house of William H. Hughes in said township.

The electors of Leet Township to meet at the house of James McTaggart in said township.

The electors of Ross Township, precinct No. 1 to meet at the house of Jesse Finkerton, on the Gotten's Run road, in said township. Precinct No. 2 to meet at the public house of James Young, known as Hovey's Five Mile House, on the Perrysville road, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Alex. Turner, in said township.

The qualified voters of that part of Indiana township, Allegheny county, Pa., which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the Allegheny river, at the upper line of the farm of John Cable and running a westerly course with the line of said Cable and John Hill, to the line of Marion township; thence by the same course and with the line of said Marion township and Hill, to the line of Franklin township; thence by the same course and with the line of said Franklin township and lands of Hill, to the line of Reserve township; thence by the same course and with the line of said Reserve township and lands of Hill, to the line of Harmar township; thence by the same course and with the line of said Harmar township and lands of Hill, to the line of Frazer township; thence by the same course and with the line of said Frazer township and lands of Hill, to the line of Deer township; thence by the same course and with the line of said Deer township and lands of Hill, to the line of Oakmont borough; thence by the same course and with the line of said Oakmont borough and lands of Hill, to the line of Harrison township; thence by the same course and with the line of said Harrison township and lands of Hill, to the Allegheny river; thence by the same course and with the line of said river, to the place of beginning.

The electors of Shaler township to meet at the house of Wm. Penn, in said township.

The electors of Upper Hanover township to meet at the house of Jacob Hoffman, in said township.

The electors of Scott Township, precinct No. 1 to meet at the Public School House, in the village of Mansfield; Precinct No. 2 to meet at the Public House, kept by Thomas Alderson, on the Old Washington Road, in said Township.

The electors of Richland Township, to meet at the Public School House at Natrona, in said Township, at which time and place the qualified electors shall proceed, viva voce, to vote for one person to represent the Twenty-second District, in the Congress of the United States, one person for Congress from the Twenty-third District.

One person for State Senator.

Six persons for Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person for Prothonotary.

One person for Register.

One person for County Commissioner.

One person for Coroner.

Two persons for Jury Commissioners.

And the citizens of the several Boroughs and Townships to elect one person for Director of the Poor, Allegheny County Poor House.

Given under my hand at my office, in Pittsburgh, this 14th day of September, 1870, in the ninety-fifth year of the Independence of the United States.

HUGH S. FLEMING,
Sheriff's Office, Pitt'g, Sept. 14, 1870. Sheriff.

SPECIAL NOTICES

A SURE CURE FOR PIMPLES.—Inclose 6 cent stamps, a recipe for preparing a Genuine Vegetable Balm, which immediately removes Pimples, Freckles, Blotches, Tan, Black Worms, Scaling and all Eruptions and Impurities of the Skin, leaving it soft, smooth and healthy clear. Also instructions for producing a growth of Hair on a bald head or smooth face.

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THE AROMATIC
FURNITURE POLISH.

The large and increasing sale speaks for the merits of the preparation. For sale only by

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ORIENTAL CREAM
Beautifies the Complexion!

Ladies who demand a par excellent article for the toilet—or home—generally use

Gourand's Oriental Cream,

Universally admitted to be the best and purest preparation in use. So say the majority of the fair sex, and their decree must be law. It is free from all deleterious ingredients, and harmless in its application. Ladies will be sure to get the genuine preparation by calling at

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Corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITH field street, Pittsburgh, in back room continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

$1,000 PER WEEK

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WANTED.—AGENTS. (20 PER DAY) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under-feed*, makes the "*lock stitch*" (alike on both sides,) and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:1yw-n.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AYER'S
Hair Vigor,

For Restoring Gray Hair to its Natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or Gray Hair is soon restored to its original color with the glossy freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

Nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

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Wholesale Agents.
au8:lit:rawdlow:xeow-w

BACKACHE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY Organs, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder or any affections that require the use of Diuretics, will always cause great pain and weakness in the small of the back and loins. To relieve this, a diuretic medicine is necessary.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Have been thoroughly tested for the past thirty-five years, and have proved the most efficient Diuretic ever discovered. They are purely vegetable and contain no mercury, and by druggists, sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box.

GEORGE A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
28 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VALABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

A No. 1 farm for sale, containing 55 acres, in Allegheny county, Pa., only one-half mile of the said city of Bridgeville, handy to stores and church, one-half of the farm is cleared and in a good state of cultivation. A LOG HOUSE, New Frame Stable, Corn Crib, Wagon Shed, and a Never-Failing Spring of living water at the door. It admits of being laid off in lots, and is well adapted for Dr. Proctor and gentlemen's residences. THOMAS A. McKOWN,
Bridgeville, Allegheny Co., Pa.
Or, apply to John Moorhead P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.

AGENTS WANTED FOR GEO. E. WARING'S NEW ILLUSTRATED FARM BOOK—THE HANDY BOOK OF HUSBANDRY. A Guide for Farmers, Young and Old. Fully explaining the principles of agriculture, Farm Drainage, and by personal letters from the Presidents of the following named State Agricultural Societies, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, and by our Leading Farmers, Hon. W. S. Clark, President of the Michigan Agricultural College, one of the most practical and best books on Agriculture, and should be in the hands of every farmer. A splendid selling book in the hands of active men and women. Address the Publishers, E. B. TREAT & CO., 654 Broadway, New York. Also an unsurpassing book in every HOME, "WARING'S HOUSEHOLD," a new and reliable family medical guide, by Dr. Geo. M. Beard, of New York. In great demand, as thousands are eager to know how to save Money, Health and Life. sep9:4tw

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Patrick McMasterson, late of the borough of Birmingham, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the same will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES SALISBURY, J. P.,
au30:6tdw Administrator.

$1,000 PER WEEK

Can be made on the quiet, without risk, and without interfering with your other business. Address, confidentially, D. SUMNER, 704 Broadway, New York. sep9:1yw

$60 A WEEK PAID AGENTS IN A new business. Address, Sacks Novelty Co., Saco, Me. sep9:1yw

20,000 AGENTS WANTED

A WATCH GIVEN GRATIS to every person (male or female, and sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address, W. H. CHIDESTER, 267 Broadway, New York. sep9:1yw

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SEVERAL MEN who can give good reference as to ability and industry, to act as agents for the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machines, on a salary in this city and other territory. To men who are not working in the country we will furnish horse, wagon, harness and general outfit. NO CAPITAL REQUIRED. Call on or address, WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au25:3tdw

DANIEL KINZER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hemlock and Oak Sole-Leather, and Harness Leather, French and Domestic Kipp, Calf Skins, Findings and Shoe Furnishing Goods, Terry and Silk Elasties, Machine Silk, Boot and Shoe Uppers. Having purchased our spring stock at the reduced gold rates, we can offer special inducements. Also, sole agents for the Lock Shank Button, the greatest improvement of the age in shoes.
No. 65 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa. my8

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address,
W. H. CHIDESTER,
267 Broadway, New York.

OVER $4,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their Century Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet re-dried and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.

LORILLARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agreeable flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.

As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over 10,000,000 packages were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

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AIKEN & CO.,
Dealers in
Roofing Slate!
—AND—
TINNED SLATING NAILS,
Cor. 11th and Liberty Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap9:w

BISSELL & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking, Parlor and Heating
STOVES!
Grate Fronts, Ranges
FENDERS, &c.,
235 Liberty and 242 Penn Sts.,
ap1:wtf PITTSBURGH.

DR. A. G. WALTER,
Nos. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its **Conservative part**, the saving and restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) *Deformities* of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jel1:1yw

☞ Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m.

"ANCHOR" BEE HIVES!
CRONER & HAYS' PATENT,
PRONOUNCED BY COMPETENT AND Intelligent Judges to embrace more points of excellence than any Hive in existence. For information in regard to purchase of Hives, or rights, address,

Croner & Hays,
BOX 788 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Hives can be seen at all the leading Agricultural Houses. ☞ Italian Queen Bees for Sale. Send for circular. ap9:3mw

BANK NOTICE—Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the ARSENAL BANK, with banking and discounting privileges, and the general powers of Banking Houses of this Commonwealth, said Bank to be located in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and to have the right to receive deposits, pay interest thereon, to issue bank notes to such extent as may be authorized, and loan resources on promissory notes, bonds and mortgages, or other adequate securities, at such rate of interest as may be agreed upon by the parties, and to have a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

JOHN W. RIDDELL
Solicitor for Association
PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1870. jun16:6mw

FOR SALE BY DIRCK & LEFSTROM, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 49, Sixth St., Allegheny, Pa.

A splendid Farm of 165 acres in Beaver county, Pa., about 120 acres cleared, balance in good timber, is well watered by never failing springs, has a good orchard, good buildings, within one mile of a railroad station and the Ohio river. Price $14,000.

Also, a No. 1 Farm of 127 acres in Beaver Co., Pa., within ½ mile of the Ohio river, and railroad station, about 100 acres cleared, balance in timber, land all level and first class, a new brick house, new bank barn and other out buildings in good repair, well watered by springs, good orchard and good road to the place. Price $14,000.

Also, a good Hotel, has license and is doing an extensive business. The house contains 8 rooms, halls and cellar, also a double porch, a good frame stable for twelve horses, a good ice house and other outbuildings, all in good repair. The reason the owner offers it for sale is old age and no help. There is a bargain in this property. Price $4,000.

Also, a number of choice properties in a little village on the Ohio river, consisting of residences and large lots, is only 7 miles from the railroad, has a good wood business. Prices low and on easy terms.

Also, a farm of 47 acres, more or less, within one half mile from Leetsdale, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., only 14 miles from the city. We will sell this in a whole, or in parts from 5 acres up, to suit the purchaser, at $200 per acre.

We have also a number of choice farms, city and suburban property too numerous to mention. Therefore to parties wishing to invest in real estate we would say to give us a call, as we are personally acquainted with the properties we offer for sale, and are able to give true statements to any party inquiring for such. We are also willing to accompany any parties wishing to look at property, such defraying delay and trouble in finding it.

DIRCKS & LEFSTROM,
49 SIXTH STREET (late St. Clair,
de27:tf Pittsburgh.

NORTH CAROLINA
LAND AGENCY.
250 FARMS
FOR SALE IN
North Corolina.

D. W. & W. J. COURTS, Land Agents, offer for sale a large number of Farms, Mines, Mills and Water Powers. Reference is made to the public men generally of the State. D. W. Courts was, for fifteen years, Public Treasurer of North Carolina.

☞ Those wishing may communicate with them by letter or in person, at Rutin, N. C.

D. W. & W. J. COURTS,
LAND AGENTS, RUFFIN, N. C.
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Dr. D. PETERSON,
CHIROPODIST,

Removes Corns, Bunions and Diseased Nails in a few minutes, Without bleeding or Causing Soreness, Enlarged, Stiff Bruised or Crooked Toe Joints Treated Successfully.

Terms—Are cash down as soon as operation is performed.

OFFICE, 49 SIXTH STREET,
(LATE ST. CLAIR.)
Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Office hours: 8 A. M. to 12 M., 1 to 6 P. M.

MANHOOD—YOUNG MAN, IF you are suffering from the effects of imprudent habits, and find yourself afflicted with Seminal Weakness and Emissions, Impotency, Loss of Memory, Unpleasant dreams, Weak Nerves, Headache, Nervous Trembling, General Lassitude, Dimness of Vision, Flushing of the Skin, or derangement of the Urinary Organs, symptoms common to cases of Spermatorrhea, and which assuredly ruins the happiness and unfits the sufferer for BUSINESS PURSUITS OR MARRIAGE, lose no time in procuring the efficacious remedy known as

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar Per Box. They are never known to fail. They can be used without detection or interference with business, and they will assuredly restore you to health. We will send a private circular on the subject of Youthful Errors, free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money, and address BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar Street, N. Y., and on receipt they will be sent, well sealed, by mail.

TO LADIES.

If you require a reliable remedy to relieve you, and remove irregularities or Obstructions, why not use the best? A never-failing remedy will be found in DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases. Price One Dollar Per Box.

DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS,

Four degrees stronger, are intended for married ladies in special cases. Price Five Dollars Per Box. Private circulars sent free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money in a letter and register it at the P. O. Address, BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar St., N. Y., and on receipt they will be sent well sealed by return mail. sep18:1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PITTSBURGH
Drug House!

JACKSON'S COUGH SYRUP!
JACKSON'S COUGH SYRUP!
JACKSON'S COUGH SYRUP!
ONLY 25c A BOTTLE.

The best and cheapest preparative for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

For Sale by all Druggists.

A. TORRENCE & CO.,
AGENTS,
CORNER OF FOURTH AVE. AND MARKET ST

DR. WHITTIER

CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated: Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: Blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore improper, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all female complaints. Leucorrhœa, or Whites; Falling, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Womb; Ovaritis, Peritis, Ammenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dyamennorrhœa, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that give a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail in a sealed envelope for two stamps. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY SAID TO BE IMMINENT.

LONDON, September 23.—6 P. M.—Berlin telegrams (to be received cautiously), have the following startling intelligence:

There is a motion to sieze the Black Sea, and probably the Dardanelles. War between the Czar and Sultan is imminent.

RUSSIA ARMING.

LONDON, September 23.—Midnight.—Notwithstanding the reports to the contrary it is most positively asserted this evening by those who know, that the Government of Russia is energetically engaged in the prosecution of a thorough and perfect concentration of troops and armament. Large bodies of troops are in motion, and manufacturies of arms and munitions of war are running day and night.

LATEST FROM METZ.

Another balloon from Marshal Bazaine's headquarters at Metz has fallen within the territory controlled by the French. The balloon contained one hundred and thirty-seven letters. From these it appears that butchers' meat is very dear at Metz, and the army and citizens are consequently eating horseflesh. Provisions other than meat is scarce.

THE SIEGE OF TOUL.

LODON, September 24.—Active operations have been resumed by the Prussians against Toul. The bombardment of the fortress has been reopened with greater strength than before. The Prussians appear to have remained quiet in order to deceive the garrison as to their plans. They have secretly mounted several heavy pieces, which opened a terrible fire upon the city.

THE CITY CAPTURED.

BERLIN, September 24.—Toul was captured by the Prussians at sunset yesterday, Friday.

The terms of the capitulation of the garrison of Toul are the same as those granted the French army at Sedan.

BAZAINE OFFERS TO CAPITULATE.

LONDON, September 28.—The following significant dispatch has just been received:

BRUSSELS, September 24—Noon—Bazaine has offered to capitulate at Metz on condition that he be allowed to to take his baggage and arms. He engages not to take up arms for three months.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE SURRENDER OF TOUL.

BERLIN, September 25.—An official dispatch dated Ecours, Saturday, says: By the capitulation of Toul there fell into our hands 109 officers, 2,240 men, 120 horses, an eagle, 197 guns, including forty eight rifled cannon, 3,000 rifles, 5,000 sabres, and 500 cuirrasses. A large supply of ammunition, bombs, and other war material, were also surrendered.

(Herald Special.)

PARIS IN A DEPLORABLE CONDITION—MOB LAW SUPREME.

LONDON, September 24.—A Paris letter of the 20th, received to-day, says: Sheds to serve as temporary barracks were in course of erection on the boulevards for the troops, but are still incomplete. The French officers of the Guard remark bitterly, "This is how they do things in France. Instead of working night and day, we are never prepared, but always too late, until the Prussians surprise us."

The districts of Bellville, La Chapelle and La Villette present a most uninviting appearance. Throughout the boulevards of those places every rough I passed carried a fusee, a strange sight in Paris, where, within a few weeks past, weapons of any kind were forbidden except by the special permit of M Pietri. Even sword canes and knuckle dusters were carried stealthily by respectable wayfarers for protection against thieves. When at present we sleep with chassepots and sit on bayonets, every ruffian can obtain a weapon for the trouble of asking for it. This state of affairs creates deep apprehensions and throughout the city, the state prison birds and marauders are already beginning to show their teeth. Three days ago a member of the Guard Mobile, while drinking in a wine shop, exposed a fifty franc note and was followed, robbed and murdered in broad daylight within the enciente.

Yesterday two non-commissioned officers were stopped at three o'clock in the afternoon by two men. In the outskirts burglaries are committed with impunity.

A few days ago two ladies on the balcony of a house in the Rue Lafayette were admiring the passing Mobile heroes, when suddenly the mob discovered a plate of the Eagle Insurance company on the top of the balcony, which bears the impression of the Imperial bird. Instantly cries were raised of "A Bas L' Aigle." Groans, hisses and menaces followed. The ignorant rabble evidently believed the plate the Imperial Insignia. To the terror of the ladies, an attack was made on the house, but the damage was confined to the breaking of rails and wrenching off of the plate with the points of bayonets.

The Commission, charged with the examination of the [illegible]

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EMPEROR

Have made a brilliant discovery. Letters tied with rose-colored ribbons, confined *en Coffet en Marguerite*, are productions of, or at any rate, signed by Marguerite Bellanger. That that coquette should write the warmest of warm letters to the Emperor, should she have a chance, is natural enough. That the Emperor should keep them is absurd. The Republic has taken a peep behind the Imperial curtain and discovered not only what was known before—that Napoleon III in bad taste prefers the then plain daughter of a washerwoman, to the beautiful Eugenie—but also the scandal of which the poor innocents have hitherto been kept in the dark. The Imperial mistress in one letter informs Monsieur Seigneur that his name shall not perish. What was to be done? The

SEMI-IMPERIAL INFANT

When he made his bow to the Court, was a knot to unravel which troubled the brains of the palace. The President of the Court, M. Devienne, undertook the affair. His judicial robes were laid aside and as Homme D'Affaires, he persuaded the unmarried mother to exchange. A document was legally drawn up stating that the infant was not a lineal descendant of Napoleon, for the purpose of securing to Marguerite Bellanger the splendid property of Mouchy.

RIOTING IN ROME—PAPAL ARMS TORN DOWN.

FLORENCE, September 24.—On Friday the Roman populace tore down the escutcheons of the foreign legations where they were combined with the Papal arms. When those of Portugal were attacked, General Codorna interposed. He explained to the Portuguese Ambassador, and promised his protection hereafter. He immediately issued a proclamation to the people, denouncing such excesses as violation of international law, and threatened severe penalties in case the lawlessness is renewed.

In the latest conflict, the occupation of the city of Rome, but few of the Pontifical forces were killed. The wounded were ascertained to be fifty-five in number.

Viterbo is to vote on the plebiscitum on the 2d of October.

THE SIEGE OF STRASBURG.

The Manchester *Examiner* says: Gen. Ulrich, Commandant at Strasburg, is strongly inclined to surrender the city, but the wounded soldiers and citizens are unanimously opposed to it. The Germans have armed the captured lunettes Nos. 52 and 53 with mortars. Other batteries have been erected on the heights. The German loss on Thursday was one officer and seven men killed, and four officers and thirty men wounded.

THE MARCH OF THE GERMANS.

TOURS, September 23.—The Germans have passed Orleans on their way to Blois. It is apprehended that their intention is to follow the line of the Loire and occupy this city. If so, the Provisional Government here, which is isolated from communication with Paris, will remove further southward. Limoges may be selected as the next abiding place of the Government. Preparations have been made for removing the valuable stores from this city for safety, and some have been taken away already.

The German troops occupied Melun, the Capital of the department of the Seine, and Marne yesterday afternoon, after a feeble resistance by the French.

BISMARCK AND FAVRE—THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, September 23.—The particulars of the preliminary meeting between Jules Favre and Bismarck, in a chateau of Ferrer's, are at hand. Bismarck received the French Minister with great courtesy, and opened the subject of peace negotiations at once. No result was reached, but in the course of the discussion, Favre asserted that the Provisional government could put Prussia in possession of such material guarantees as would make it certain that she could lose nothing by the effort after peace, even should the Constituent Assembly reject the treaty that might be agreed upon. He also declared that the commanders at Metz and Strasburg would obey any orders his government might issue to them.

In London there were some expectations that peace would be concluded on the basis of the temporary occupation of Alsace and Lorraine by the Prussians, and by the surrender of Metz and Strasburg. In commercial circles, however, hope of peace is nearly abandoned. Prussia will insist on terms which no French government would at present dare to accede to.

A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Daily News* says: M. Favre is understood to offer upon the part of the Provisional Government of France the following concessions as the terms of peace: First, France is prepared to render complete indemnification to Prussia for the cost of the war. Second, she guarantees the demolition of all fortifications at Metz and Strasburg, and Third, she will surrender a portion of the French fleet.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Berlin, dated yesterday, saying that Bismarck and Jules Favre were closeted all Wednesday and Thursday, the former insisting on the meeting of the Constituent Assembly to ratify the treaty. Favre conceded an indemnity for the cost of the war, the surrender of part of the fleet, the dismantling of Metz, Strasburg, and possibly other fortifications.

The Prussian *Moniteur*, official organ, published at Berlin, contains two notes this morning from Bismarck to the Ambassadors of neutral powers to the North German Confederation, in relation to the propositions for peace now under consideration. The first note, dated the 13th, urges the necessity for better and more material guarantees against a new attack by France, and especially upon the States or South Germany, Bavaria, Wurtemburg and Baden. Hence the need on the part of Germany of possessing those fortresses which are now in perpetual menace.

In the second note Bismarck repudiates all idea of German intervention for the reorganization of France, but says: If Strasburg and Metz remain in French hands, they will be the offensive of France over powers defensive of Germany. The material guarantees alone will give peace, while France, retaining these places, will always consider them as enabling her to choose her own time for a renewal of hostilities. Germany asks only passive strength to resist such attacks.

Information received through Prussian sources this evening, states that a

GENERAL CLUSERET HAS BEEN RECALLED

From the south as he is thought to encourage dissatisfaction and disorder among the people. There are immense supplies of cartridges at Lyons. Dispatches from that city announce the arrival there of great numbers of French prisoners, who escaped while *en route* to Germany under a guard of French soldiers. Many more managed to reach Toul.

THE POPE ASKS FOR A PERSONAL GUARD.

FLORENCE. September 23.—Yesterday a conflict occurred in Leonine City, between the Italian soldiers and a mob. The Pope subsequently asked General Cadorna for a guard in order to ensure his personal safety. General Cimmedy sent the troops for that purpose.

(World Special.)

LONDON, September 24.—Jules Favre returned to Paris on Friday morning, having peviously, by permission of the Prussians, notified the Government at Tours of his failure in the attempt to effect a termination of the war.

The South of France is a vast camp. The population is arming from the Alps to the Pyrenees. The Messagieres Company have sent four of their large steamers to the northern ports of Europe for arms and amunition, the whole expense to be borne by the merchants of Marseilles and the Company. Nice and Savoy are arming for the defense of the country.

THERE IS NO TRUTH IN THE STORY

That the army of Paris has revolted, and the stories of firing in the city are believed to have originated from the small arms practice of the new troops that Trochu is drilling.

A dispatch from Tours announces that the disturbances in Paris, particularly at night, are fermented partly by robbers and murders, and partly by hostile emissaries.

TOURS WILL BE DEFENDED.

Its fortifications are completely armed and the city fully provisioned. Arrangements have been made for inundation of the valley of the Loire as soon as the Prussians appear in force. The bridge, fourteen hundred feet long, over that river, is ready to be blown up.

It is rumored that a

SHARP ENGAGEMENT

Occurred yesterday at Chateaudun, fifty miles from Tours, between a force of German cavalry and the Garde Mobile, in which the cavalry was beaten off

The Army of the Loire will occupy positions behind that river. It is estimated that they number one hundred and fifty thousand men, with ample supplies, provision and ammunition.

The efficiency of the bombardment of Strasburg, and the weakness of the garrison have both been much exaggerated. There are

NO SIGNS OF SURRENDER,

nor is any belief reposed in the reported surrender of Toul.

German accounts state that Bismarck was not averse to making arrangements with Favre, but the King, to all remonstrances, replied that he had a debt to pay to the memory of his parents, and that France shall make peace as she once forced Prussia to make peace—in her capital and in the palace of her sovereigns. He says he is bound in honor to the Emperor, not to recognize his overthrow, though an advantage was taken by his enemies, of the victories of Germany.

ADVICES FROM CONSTANTINOPLE say: A rebellion has broken out at Trikala, in Thessaly, believed to have been encouraged by the Russian Government. It is feared that all the Albani will soon be in arms. The Russian fleets in the Baltic and Black seas are reported to be under sailing orders.

TOURS, September 25—Afternoon—Ministers Gambetta and Ferry have addressed the following note to M. Cremieux, Minister of Justice:

PARIS IS PREPARED

To make a heroic resistance. All parties have united to sustain with energy the Government of Defence. Should you hear through Prussian dispatches that troubles have broken out in Paris, deny it. We have enormous forces of National and Mobile Guards and troops of the line, with munitions and provisions enough to hold out all winter. Let France make a heroic effort."

BERLIN, September 25.—Night.—The Conference, held between Count Bismarck and Jules Favre, on Monday and Tuesday, was devoted wholly to an attempt to arrange a truce pending the meeting of the Constituent Assembly. Bismarck exacted the surrender of Strasburg, Toul, and Verdun, in order that the communication of the German forces might be secure from danger during the truce. The French Minister declined these reasonable conditions. No demand was made for the surrender of Mount Valerian, near Paris.

FRANCE SPURNS BISMARCK'S BASIS OF PEACE.

TOULOS, September 24.—The ministry have issued a proclamation to the people stating that France will rather bury herself beneath her own ruins than accept the insolent conditions of Germany. The postal service is more irregular than ever. Many of the Postoffices of France are closed.

Rumors of new developments in the negotiations for peace are confirmed. The ministry to-day makes public important information. Bismarck demands as preliminaries of the conditions of peace that all the fortresses in the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine be delivered over to Prussia, as well as Fort Dumont Valerian, at the walls of Paris. The Provisional Government consider these conditions absolutely inadmissable, and will immediately address a proclamation to the people of the nation, as well as Ambassadors of foreign countries, exposing the situation, and indicating that new measures will be taken for the national defense, in view of the harsh terms proposed. One of these measures will be the indefinite postponement of the election for members of the Constituent Assembly.

GERMAN UNIFICATION.

BERLIN, September 24.—It is announced that Herr Delbruck goes to Munich to consult with the King upon the union of Germany as an empire.

NAPOLEON URGES "NO SURRENDER."

Napoleon is said to be diligently at work upon his Manifesto to the People of France. It is reported he will urge no surrender, but a protection of the Capital to the death.

WAR TOPICS.

Three delegates from Lyons have arrived her to confer with the Ministerial Committee.

The Red flag is still flying at Lyons, and will remain until after the elections for the Constituent Assembly.

It is reported that Bismarck has issued another circular to the German representatives in foreign countries concerning the war and the prospects of peace, which is conceived in a much milder tone than has characterized his documents lately.

RUMORED REIGN OF TERROR IN PARIS.

LONDON, September 24.—A dispatch from Ferriere, near Paris, to-day, states that this morning rifle firing and cannonading were heard going on in Paris. On the 21st it was distinctly observed from the heights that a conflict was in progress, but no details.

A letter from Paris on the night of the 20th says: There is great danger of a revolutionary outbreak, involving another change of government. The Reds are furious against the present leaders, and expressed themselves loudly and defiantly against the representative authorities.

The evident disposition is to seize the Hotel de Ville as the initial step of the rebellious programme. They are thoroughly organized and eager for power. An armistice would now save the lives and property of thousands. The roughs inspire more dread than the Prussians.

(Telegram special.)

LONDON, September 24.—A telegram from Tours states that the excitement of the governing classes was overwhelming when they received intelligence of the revolutionary uprising of the Reds in Paris, the seizure of the Hotel de Ville, the government stores and arsenals. Rumors of the uprising were spread by fugitives from the city, and the wildest disorders and confusion prevailed. It appears that detachments from MacMahon's army, made up for the most part of Zouaves and Turcos, joined the mob in the streets of Paris, and commenced the revolutionary depredations now exciting so much alarm. Generals Trochu and Vinoy, it is said, with a large force of men from the outside fortifications entered the city for the purpose of quelling the disturbance. These troops immediately came in contact with the revolutionists and severe fighting in the streets ensued, the result of which is not known. The environs of Paris are now in ruins from the gates of Neuilly to Les Terres. The buildings in this part of the suburbs of the French capital are destroyed, with the single exception of the beautiful chapel erected to the memory of the Duke of Orleans.

THE SIEGE OF STRASBURG.

CARLSRUHE, September 24.—The dwellings and public buildings of Strasburg have suffered less damage from the incessant fire from the Prussian batteries than has been anticipated from the severity of the bombardment.

THE ANCIENT CATHEDRAL

Has not been severely injured because of the incombustible nature of its structure. Numerous shells have burst around and upon it, but the effects are not very apparent, and not irreparable. Numerous dwellings have been set on fire in the heart of the city, but the flames have been extinguished.

FIRE OPENED ON PARIS.

LONDON, September 21.—The Prussians are rapidly investing Paris. The people there seem determined to fight, but they have no confidence in Trochu. The Prussians opened fire on the city to-day and were replied to vigorously by the besieged. It is believed that the Crown Prince is moving on Lyons. The Prussians are being subsisted almost entirely upon the country, which will be utterly stripped of everything of value at the close of the war. The cause of the Republic is hourly growing more desperate.

between M. Jules Favre and Count Bismarck at Ferrieres, which promised an amicable adjustment of difficulties between France and Prussia, has been suddenly closed. M. Jules Favre has returned to Paris with his mission unaccomplished. He formally declined the terms of peace proposed by Count Bismarck as too exacting.

THE WAR GOES ON.

The effect of this announcement has been very prostating in Paris.

LONDON, September 24—Afternoon.—M. Jules Favre has made an explanation of the terms which Count Bismarck proffered on behalf of the Prussian Government, and which he (M. Favre) indignantly rejected on account of their arrogance. M. Bismark's demands were as follows: First, that France should concede an armistice. Second, that she should surrender the fortresses of Strasburg, upon the Rhine, and Toul and Verdun, upon the Mozelle; thereby giving to the Germans the advantage of the free transportation of munitions of war by the great routes through France. M. Favre immediately and without reservation, rejected these proposals as derogatory to the honor of France. He refused to treat upon such terms. Even with modifications, as a second officer of the Republic, he could accept no terms involving a loss of territory. He would accept the inevitable consequences of refusal rather than that France should suffer by loss of honor or self-esteem The interview then terminated with mutual expressions of feeling upon the part of the negotiators. M. Favre was courteously treated and furnished with an escort beyond the Prussian lines. He returned safely to Paris.

WAR IN THE ORIENT—RUSSIA MOVING TROOPS TO THE TURKISH FRONTIER.

LONDON—Midnight—September 24.—The most extravagant rumors are in circulation this evening in relation to the movements of Russia. The concentration of large bodies of Russian troops and munitions of war along the rivers Danube and Dneister, in Bessarabia, evidently indicating a hostile demonstration upon Turkey, has created grave apprehensions with Prussia that all is not right. It seems certainly well established that Russia, by the massing of troops on her southern frontier, has evil designs on the sick man. A rumor in this city prevails to a great extent that the Ministry at Berlin have remonstrated very decisively, and receiving no satisfactory reply from the Czar, have determined upon more active measures and are now engaged in preparations for an attack upon Turkey themselves. This action certainly revives the oft fought Eastern question, and a confirmation or more creditable intelligence upon this subject is anxiously awaited by the representatives of European powers in this city.

BRUSSELS, September 24.—It is announced that Russia, Austria and Italy have formed an alliance, and will insist upon the preservation of the equilibrium of Europe. This report caused a great deal of excitement.

ROUEN, September 24—Two small villages, between Mezieres and Espinal, have been

BURNED BY THE PRUSSIANS.

The inhabitants attempted to extinguish the flames, when the Prussians opened fire on them with artillery, compelling them to desist. The villages were entirely destroyed.

MARINE DISASTER.

Distressing Calamity—Explosion of An American Steamer at Yeddo, Japan—Eighteen Persons Killed and One Hundred and Six Wounded.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, September 22.—The Chicago *Tribune* has a letter from Yeddo, Japan, dated August the 19th, giving the details of the explosion of the boiler of the American steamer Yeddo at the wharf of the American settlement of that city, instantly killing five foreigners and thirteen Japanese and wounding six foreigners and nearly a hundred Japanese. Among the killed are Rev. Mr. Cornes, Mrs. Cornes, their child and their servant girl.

The steamer belonged to G. W. Hoyt, an American citizen, and was built at Yokohama, expressly for carrying passengers between Yeddo and Yokohama, except when repairs were needed or other delays occurred. She made daily return trips between the two cities, leaving Yokohama at 10 A. M., and Yeddo at 2½ P. M. On the day of the explosion she was delayed in coming up by the low tide, so that she was not ready to leave that city until near an hour after the usual time of departure.

Twelve foreigners and about one hundred and fifty Japanese were aboard when the explosion occurred. Everything was ready for starting. The cables had been hauled in, and the Captain had given orders to the engineer to get ready and move out from the wharf, when with a terrific crash the boiler exploded, carrying away the engine house, all the front deck, and about half of the after deck. Part of the boiler and pieces of the engine were thrown several rods from the vessel. The remainder of the boiler was lifted entirely out of its place and thrown some twenty-five feet forward to the fornt deck, where it crushed down through the bottom, making a large hole by which the water immediately entered. The water, however, is only a few feet deep at the wharf, so that the wreck only sunk up to where her decks had been.

The scene was truly heart-sickening. Dead bodies, terribly mangled, were lying among or beneath the rubbish. The wounded, most of whom were scalded, were either lying unable to move or endeavoring to get ashore. Their groans were sufficient to call forth the sympathy of the hardest hearts. All the foreign citizens in the settlement, some twenty in number, were soon at the wreck and making every effort to rescue the wounded and dead from the scene of destruction.

The same energy was not manifested by the Japanese. For some time they seemed to be able to do nothing but stand and look on. Only a few Japanese were at the wharf. The crowd were kept away by the soldiers taking charge of the gate of the paling fence which separated the wharf from the city. Foreigners, officials, and the friends of the dead and wounded alone were allowed to enter the wharf. The adjacent part of the city was crowded with the excited people. After two hours of hard labor, the dead and wounded were put on shore, the dead and wounded foreigners, and most of the wounded Japanese were taken to the large foreign built Japanese hotel close by. The doctor of the English legation was the only foreign doctor in the city at the time, he was soon on the ground and laboring most earnestly in dressing the wounded. In the meantime telegrams had been sent to Yokohama, and two other English and one American surgeons together with Mr. Hoyt, arrived here early in the night.

After all the wounded were dressed at the hotel, Mr. Hoyt with two surgeons and some other gentlemen drove through the city, to find those wounded Japanese who had been carried home by their relatives. These gentlemen labored the whole night in passing through the city dressing the wounded; but the majority seemed to be beyond remedy, many of them being literally scalded from head to foot. Such had not long to suffer. Death soon relieved their pain. The death of many was hastened by the want of skill in the Japanese doctors.

POLITICAL.

Radical Nominations in Nevada—"Secession" in a Virginia Radical Convention—Their State Convention—Hon. James Brooks' Reply to Senator Wilson's Circular on the "Reduction of Taxes."

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 22.—The Nevada Republican State Convention yesterday nominated F. A. Fritle for Governor; J. S. Slauson, Judge of the Supreme Court; Len Wires, Treasurer; W. W. Hobart, Comptroller; James D. Minor, Secretary of State; William Campbell, Attorney General.

Sylvester Dowry is withdrawn from the Congressional contest in Arizona, but has induced a popular gentleman, Peter Brady to oppose McCormick.

RICHMOND, September 22.—At the Republican State Convention one hundred and fifty delegates were present, representing every county except two. John A. Harman, of Augusta, President of the Republican Congressional Convention of the First District yesterday nominated D. Norton (colored) for Congress. The white members withdrew and nominated Dr. Douglas (white). The contending parties to-day agreed to submit their difficulties to the National Executive Committee.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—Hon. Samuel Randall, Chairman of the National Democratic Congressional Committee, having called on Hon. James Brooks, as a member of the Ways and Means Committee to reply to the "Reduction of Taxes" Circular, issued by Hon. Henry Wilson, as Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, he has published that reply. Mr. Brooks states that the reduction is not as much by thirty or forty millions of dollars as the Democrats would have made were they in power; that whatever reduction has been made in tariff, has been in the interest of capital rather than of labor; that the Senator of Massachusetts may well be content with it, while the West and South cannot be, as the reductions have all been made in the interests of Massachusetts capital.

These allegations are fortified by statistical tables.

Mr. Wilson will doubtless reply.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., September 22—The Republican State Convention assembled at the capitol to-day. Horace Maynard presided. W. H. Hursuer, of Bedford, was nominated for Governor by acclamation and accepted in a brief speech, in which he counselled the delegates to go home and fight for the cause and not for him.

NASHVILLE, TENN., September 24.—The annual Memphis election to-day passed off quietly. Little interest was manifested and the vote was light. Morris, Democrat, was re-elected City Mayor by a a majority of 2,000 over Allen, Republican. Both branches of City Councils are democratic unanimously.

ST. LOUIS, September 24.—Gov. McClurg this afternoon removed Col. Meyer, Hegwemburg and Capt. Hurike, Police Commissioners of this city. It is alleged that serious charges were made against them, which caused their removal. It is also asserted that they were removed for political reasons, they being liberal Republicans.

On Saturday night, a meeting of working men called by members of the National Executive Committee, for Missouri, nominated Erastus Wells as the candidate of the Labor Reform party to represent the First District. The platform of the National Labor Congress, held at Cincinnati last August, was adopted.

The war between Fisk and Maretzek has been transferred to the courts. Maretzek has already commenced suit against Fisk, and Fisk threatens direct vengeance against Maretzek.

Private advices from the South represent that the fever is prevailing to a much more alarming extent than represented by the newspapers, particularly in Texas and Mississippi. Many people are moving northward, and great apprehension exists.

A Spanish mercantile house in New York has lately received a dispatch from Madrid, which stated that, at the urgent request of Regent Serrano and General Prim, Admiral Topete has accepted the office of Captain General of Cuba. It is intimated that Prim desires to effect the retirement of Topete, as he considers him a dangerous rival.

U. S. ELECTION INSPECTORS.

A Democratic Commissioner for Every Ward in the City.

A law passed during the last session of Congress to amend the naturalization laws contained a section making it a duty of the United States Circuit Judges, on the application of two citizens, to appoint for every ward or precinct in cities of over twenty thousand inhabitants, two challengers, one of each party, who are empowered to superintend the election in Congressional years, count the vote, challenge voters, certify to the returns, and various other duties therein prescribed.

On Saturday Mr. R. B. Patterson, on behalf of the Young Men's Jackson Association, presented the following petition:

To the Hon. Wm. McKennan, Circuit Judge of the United States in and for the State of Pennsylvania:

The petition of the undersigned respectfully represents that they are citizens of the city of Pittsburgh.

That Representatives in Congress are to be voted for in said city, on the 11th day of October, 1870, and for the purpose of having a fair election, and carrying out the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the naturalization laws, and to punish crimes against the same, and for other purposes," approved July 14, 1870, it will be necessary to appoint two citizens of each ward and precinct in said city, under the fifth section of said act.

Your petitioners therefore pray Your Honor to appoint, for the purpose aforesaid, two citizens in each ward and precinct of said city, of one from each political party, suitable persons for said purpose.

[Signed] DANIEL O. BARR, ROB'T B. PATTERSON.

His Honor, Judge M'Kennan, took the papers which accompanied the petition, they being lists of Democrats and Republicans from each ward and precinct in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and ordered notice to be served on the Chairman of the regular Republican organization, as well as on the representatives of the Reform movement. At five o'clock the Court heard the parties, when lists were agreed upon, and then made the following

ORDER OF COURT:

In pursuance of the fifteenth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to amend the naturalization laws, &c.," approved July 14th, 1870, I hereby appoint the persons named in the foregoing list for the election districts and precincts herein designated, for the purposes therein set forth, and to have all the powers and authority, and to discharge all the duties therein prescribed, and the clerk will issue certificates to them accordingly.

FOR THE CITY OE PITTSBURGH.

First ward—I. Grier Sproul, Democrat; Wm. R. Boggs, Republican.

Second ward—John Mellon, Democrat; Dr. Addison Arthurs, Republican.

Third ward—Thos. Holland, Democrat; Jacob F. Slagle, Republican.

Fourth ward—E. W. Swentzel, Democrat; Jos. D. Owens, Republican.

Fifth ward—Jas. B. Moore, Democrat; Andrew Sims, Republican.

Sixth ward—F. C. O'Brien, Democrat; W. J. Flinn, Republican.

Seventh ward—Henry Smith, Democrat; Jas. W. Logan, Republican.

Eighth ward—Geo. H. Kuhn, Democrat; V. G. Elliott, Republican.

Ninth ward—Peter Zern, Democrat; Ed. Barker, Republican.

Tenth Ward—Rudolph Koenig, Democrat; David Beck, Republican.

Eleventh ward—E. S. Wood, Democrat; J. H. Lewis, Republican.

Twelfth ward, First Precinct—Dr. W. J. Asdale, Democrat; J. C. Reyburn, Republican.

Twelfth ward, Second Precinct—Robert Young, Democrat; F. W. Mackrell, Republican.

Thirteenth ward—John Coyle, Democrat; R. G. Herron, Republican.

Fourteenth ward—John C. Barr, Democrat; Isaac Jones, Republican.

Fifteenth ward—John B. Cochran, Democrat; Gen. A. L. Pearson, Republican.

Sixteenth ward—J. B. Epping, Democrat; Benjamin Smith, Republican.

Seventeenth ward—Thos. B. Sill, Democrat; A. D. Anderson, Republican.

Eighteenth ward—S. C. McCandless, Democrat; Frank Bissell, Republican.

Nineteenth ward—Dr. J. F Hullihen, Democrat; Samuel Crawford Republican.

Twentieth ward—Jame Richards, Democrat; Charles J. Neal, Republican.

Twenty-first ward—Charles Hammil, Democrat; R. Gumbert, Republican.

Twenty-second ward—Robert S. Lynch, Democrat; Lewis Fleming, Republican.

Twenty-Third Ward—Wm. Alexander, Democrat, W. B. Palmer, Republican.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

First Ward—Thomas Johnson, Democrat; D. Bois, Republican.

Second Ward—Jno. K. Lemmon, Democrat; John H. Holmes, Republican.

Third Ward, First Precinct—C. P. Whiston, Democrat; N. Voeghtly, Jr., Republican.

Second Precinct—Jacob Houchley, Democrat; John Burns, Republican.

Fourth Ward, First Precinct—Wm. Lawton, Democrat; John Bush, Republican.

Second Precinct—Christ Kopp, Democrat; Thomas Straub, Republican.

Fifth Ward—Thomas A. Duffy, Democrat; Samuel Kopp, Republican.

Sixth Ward—Wm. Motheral Democrat; Wm. Rowbottom, Republican.

Seventh Ward—Martin Ley, Democrat; Wm. Shoemaker, Republican.

Eighth Ward—James Callery, Democrat; George Roback, Republican.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Obituary—Mr. B. R. Harbours.

By the death of this estimable gentleman, which occurred at his residence, in this city, on Sunday morning, the community has lost an upright and honored citizen, the Masonic order one of its most active and able advocates, and the sick, the widow and the orphan, a friend, whose place it will be difficult to fill.

Mr. Harbours was born at Trenton, New Jersey, in 1811 and removed to Pittsburgh in 1830, when he entered the shoe house of Messrs. Childs & Co. Some few years after he started in business in Allegheny City, and still later engaged himself with Mr. James P. Tanner, with whom he was connected for a quarter of a century, and until Mr. Tanner relinquished business. He then connected himself with the wholesale boot and shoe house of Messrs. H. Childs & Co., where he was still engaged at the time of his death. Thus, for a period of forty years, except the time he was in business in Allegheny, he was identified with the business interests of Wood street.

By his kindness of heart, agreeable manners, entertaining conversation and eagerness to aid those in distress, he has left a name that time only can obliterate from the memory of those with whom he came in contact. At an early age he became a member of Lodge 45 and the Pittsburgh Commandery, Knights Templar, and has filled all the offices in the Lodge and Commandery with marked ability. At the time of his demise he was Chaplin of 45. The members o this lodge will remember "Brother Harbours" as the ever faithful Chairman of the "Sick Committee" or more properly speaking, the Chairman of the Committee to visit the sick—a position he held for many, many years, and up to the time of his death. Like a ministering angel, always attending to the wants of the suffering, his cheerful countenance will never be forgotten by his Masonic brethren, and the many widows and orphans he ever was so anxious to assist.

His funeral takes place this afternoon and will be attended by Lodge 45, Pittsburgh and Allegheny commanderies, as well as the order in general; arrangements for which were made at the special meetings held last evening. He was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, who will also attend the funeral. Mr. Harbours was in his sixtieth year and leaves a wife and seven children, who have the sympathies of this community.

Dry Goods—Wholesale.

The well known dry goods firm of Carr, McCandless & Co. make their usual announcement to the trade of fall and winter dry goods, notions, &c. Their stock is complete in every department, and the western trade can make their purchases at this extensive establishment at New York prices, and, in addition, make considerable savings in the way of freights.

After Giving

Doty's Crothes Washer and the Universal Wringer a fair trial, we are prepared to say that they are truly indispensable in any family.—*Indianapolis (Ind.) Housewife.* oct1-ltwsd.

AFRICAN WINE.—It is generally known that Cape Colony produces the most delicious wines known on the face of the earth. A cargo received as a remittance by our neighbors Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. contains several varieties raised there, among which the Constancia commands the highest price of any wine in the world. Almost the entire crop of it is consumed in the palaces of Europe, this rare exception being sent to them in exchange for their medicines, which have long been the staple remedies of South Africa.—*Boston Journal.*

Plantation Bitters as an Appetizer

Want of appetite is a sure sign that the stomach is out of order. All persons in perfect health relish their food, and it may be regarded as a rule to which there is no exceptions, that individuals who are never hungry can not be entirely well. To eat without enjoyment is a penance, and sustenance taken into the stomach against the inclination does not nourish the system as it ought to do. The best known remedy for a distaste or disinclination for food is Plantation Bitters, A wine-glassful taken half an hour before breakfast, dinner or supper, quickens the flow of gastric juice, and thereby provokes hunger—for the palate sympathizes with the stomach. Nor can the appetite thus created be called a false appetite, for it is the legitimate consequence of a new energy imparted to the digestive organs by this wholesome medicated stimulant.

"Sea Moss Farine will prove a great blessing to the poor. It is so cheap that it is within the reach of all. It is by far the most nutritious and delightful preparation that has ever come to our notice."—*Observer.*

There is no Business

Or branch of trade in which skill, knowledge and enterprise are more essential than in the drug business, nor is there any branch of human industry in which more charlatanism and imposture prevails It is therefore, to the interest of the public to carefully discriminate between the true and false druggist. This can easily be done by a simple practical application of that rule which is as true in matters of business as morals, "by their fruits (or results) you shall know them," Judged by this rule, Helmbold is a true druggist and those well known medicines, known rs "Helmbold s preparations," are legitimate remedies. These latter have been defore the public prominently fer many years, and have been universally successful; the Extract of Buchu, especially, has secured the public confidence. For its appropriate diseases, it is without a rival.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune.* w&w

For Dyspepsia.

Indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventitive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the *Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark,* (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York and sold by all druggists.

What Did It?

Lyon's Kathairon made my hair soft, luxuriant and thick, and Hagan's Magnolia Balm changed that sallow complexion into the marble beauty you now see. This is emphatically the language of all who use these articles. A fine head of hair and a refined complexion are the greatest attractions a woman can possess. The Kathairon and Magnolia Balm are just what will give them to you, and nothing else will. The Balm is the Bloom of Youth. It makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty. Both articles are entirely harmless, and very pleasant. They should be in every lady's possession.

Education

Is so much more general in America than in older countries that every one here knows the importance of using nothing foo cooking purposes that is not known to be pure. Still some do not know, and it is for their benefit that we write that the "Empire Brand" are almost the only pure flavoring extracts now offered, and as every bottle contains one-third more than those of other makers, they will recommend themselves. Cornwell & Sherman, New York, are the proprietors, but all grocers and druggists have them.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., No. 62 Wood street:

GOLD	113⅞
United States 6s, 1881	114
" " 5-20s, 1862	112¾
" " 5-20s, 1864	111¾
" " 5-20s, 1865	111¾
" " 10-40s	109⅝
" " 5-20s, January and July, 1868	110⅝
" " 5-20s, " " 1867	110⅝
" " 5-20s, " " 1868	110⅝
Due Compound	86
Chicago Pacific Railroad	86
Central Pacific Railroad	92
Or. Pacific	111⅜

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, September 29, 1870.

REMARKS—Trade is steadily improving, buyers being more numerous and more willing to take hold. The produce receipts the market presented a healthy appoarare on the increase. Taken as a whole, ance. The fall trade may be considered as fairly inaugurated. Activity will no doubt be the order of the day for some time to come. We notice an entire absence of speculation, notwithstanding the ease in money affairs. Speculators are disposed to act cautiously. Last season several grain dealers held on to their stocks a little too long. The result was, it turnen out a losing affair. This time more caution will have to be observed. Flour—The market was quiet but steady, with a fair inquiry for local purposes, and an occasional order for a few hundred barrels for export. The leading houses are well supplied, and are well pleased at the condition of the market. The mills are running to their full capacity and are doing a good business with dealers that buy to sell again. Groceries—The market is reported firm with a good trade demand; country dealers are purchasing more freely; many of them having made the important discovery that Pittsburgh is the place to purchase groceries on very reasonable terms and are disposed to avail themselves of the privilege.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise roted:

ASHES—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demand; the leading houses are well supplied and are doing a fair business at the following rates: Soda Ash, refined 55 per cent., 3¾a4c; common 48 per cent., 3¼c; Potash, 7a7½c; Pearls, 9a9½c per lb.

APPLES—The receipts continue liberal and the market is overstocked; prices are weak with a declining tendency; sales were made at 2 00, 2 50a3 25 per bbl, as to quality.

GRAIN—The market was steady but not very active. The receipts have fallen off; this fact has tended materially to hold up the present figures. Wheat—the mills are well supplied; sales were reported of Red Winter, at $1 15a1 20; white at $1 25a 1 30; Southern Amber at $1 28a1 30. Oats—are unchanged with sales on wharf and at depot at 44a45c, with resales at 48a50c. Corn—there is still a good demand for ear at 90a93c; shelled is very dull and hardly quotable above 80a55c. Rye is more inquired for; light receipts. The extreme rates are 85a90c. Barley—There was a good demand but prices are without change; we can report sales of spring at 1 00a1 10 for fair to good state, and 1 15 for a prime quality; most of the offerings being of a mixed description.

BEESWAX—The market being well supplied, we can report sales at 36a38c per lb.

CIDER—Sales of prime sweet at 6 00a 8 00 per bbl.

BEANS—In good supply with sales at 1 75a2 00.

FLOUR—The market continues firm with a good jobbing demand. The stock on hand is sufficient for all ordinary purposes. The leading houses are doing a good business, and so report the mills. We are reported sales at the following: Western flour, new spring, 6 00a6 25; choice white, 6 50a6 75; fancy sold at the usual advance.

BUTTER—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We can report sales of fresh roll at 25a30c; sales of cooking butter at 18a20c.

CORN—The receipts are increasing; market dull; prices weak, we quote sales at 65c per lb.

CRANBERRIES—Are arriving in limited quantities; we are reported sales of Eastern cultivated at $14a15 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Market quiet; prices unchanged; we note sales of standard brands in a jobbing way at 22½a23c per gallon.

HAY—In good supply. We can report sales of wagon lots at 10 00a12 00a17 00 per ton.

EGGS—The demand exceeds the supply. Prices have advanced with sales at 25a26c. The general impression is that they will advance.

POTATOES—Scarce and higher; prime quality of Peach Blows sold at 80a85c per bushel.

HONEY—The receipts are increasing. We can report sales in a regular way at 25a30c per lb.

PROVISIONS—Market firm with a good trade demand. We can report sales at the following: Shoulders, 14¾a15c for plain; ribbed sides, 17½c; clear sides, 18½c; breakfast bacon, 20a20½c; sugar cured hams, 25c; prime leaf lard, 16½c in tierces, and 17¼a18c in barrels and kegs; dried beef, 23½a24c; mess pork, 28 00.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, September 29, 1870.

REMARKS.—The sales yesterday of the raw material were moderately large with a slight decline, as compared with the previous day's operations. The nominal rates were as follows:

CRUDE.

Spot or September, 10½c; October, 9¾c; November, 9¾c; December, 9½c; seller's option, all year, 9¼c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls	October, s. o.....9¾c.
1,000 bbls	October, s. o.....9¾c.
1,000 bbls	20th October.....9¾c.
1,000 bbls	October.....9¾c.
2,000 bbls	September.....10½c.
1,200 bbls	October.....9¾c.
1,000 bbls	s. o. to October 6.....10½c.
1,000 bbls	September.....10½c.
3,000 bbls	October.....10c.
3,000 bbls	November.....9¼c.
1,000 bbls	September.....10¼c.

REFINED.

The market was quiet and far from being active. Buyers were induced to hold off. The nominal rates were:

Spot or September, 26½a26¼c; October, 25¾c; November, 24¾c; December, 24¾c; b. o., all year, 26½c.

SALES.

500 bbls spot.....25¾c.

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK.—Market dull. Crude 12¾ 18c. Refined, re sale September contracts at 26a26¼c, and 26½c for early cargo delivery.

TITUSVILLE.—The *Herald* says: The market opened quietly to-day at yesterday's prices. Towards afternon, however, the feeling became weaker, and at the close bids were made from five to ten cents below those of the morning.

SALES.

3,750 bbls	Upper Creek	$3 30
1,000 do	Lower Creek	3 50
1,000 do	do do	3 47½
1,000 do	do do	3 45
1,000 do	do do	3 42½
1,000 do	Petroleum Centre	3 45
1,000 do	do do	3 50
1,000 do	Rouseville	3 40
1,000 do	do	3 35
1,000 do	Lower Creek, H. G.	3 37
1,000 do	do do	3 62½

PHILADELPHIA—Market steady but weaker. Refined at 26½c; crude at 11¼c

OIL CITY.—The market is quiet and easier. Sellers 46 gravity held at 3 55a3 60 on Lower road, at 3 90 at Oil City.

TITUSVILLE—Market quiet but firm at 3 25a3 30 on Upper Creek.

PETROLEUM CENTRE—Market very quiet but firm at 3 35a3 40 for light oils and 3 50 for heavy.

PLEASANTVILLE—Market quiet but steady, with 2 90a3 00 offered at the wells.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Wednesday, September 28, 1870.

REMARKS—The run of cattle, sheep and hogs was very heavy, and prices, all round, a shade lower. Indeed, the market may be characterized as dull, slow and heavy. Extra 1,200 to 1,300 steers brought 7 25a7 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 6 25 a6 75; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, 5 25a6 00; bulls, stags, cows and 800 to 1,500, 3 50a4 25; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, 4 50a5 25.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

Mr. C. Martin, yardmaster, reports the following number of cars cattle, hogs, sheep and horses, received during the week ending Saturday, September 24:

	Cars.	Head.
Cattle	213	1,300
Hogs	187	14,800
Sheep	130	30,000
Horses	6	60
Total	519	46,760

CATTLE.

As remarked above, the run of cattle was heavy, prices lower, and the market dull and heavy.

HOGS.

The stock of hogs was unusually heavy, and the character of the stock fair. Eastern buyers made liberal purchases, as did our home dealers. Prices of last week were not maintained. Weighmaster John G. Imhoff reports having weighed the following number of hogs for the week ending Saturday:

Monday	1,467	Thursday	2,125
Tuesday	942	Friday	805
Wednesday	1,613	Saturday	254
Total			7,206

Following were the closing rates of the market:

Extra Philadelphia	$ 9 00@ 9 25
Good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250	8 50@ 8 75
Good to prime New York, 180 to 220	8 25@ 8 75
Rough to common, 150 to 200	Nominal
Light stock hogs, 80 to 100	Price unsettled

SHEEP.

The stock of sheep was heavy, and prices of good lots well sustained. Common grades went off slowly at prices a shade lower. The following sheep were weighed during the week by weighmaster G. S. Howland:

Monday	1,600	Thursday	3,702
Tuesday	5,327	Friday	2,000
Wednesday	7,354	Saturday	5,000
Total			25,873

The closing rates of the market today my be summed up as follows:

Extra, 100 to 110 pounds	$4 50@5 00
Good to prime, 85 to 90 pounds	4 00@4 25
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 pounds	3 50@3 75
Mean to common, 70 to 75 pounds	2 75@3 00
Poor rot and scalawags, by the head	50@1 00

HORSES.

These animals were all shipped East, none being offered for sale in this market.

MILCH COWS.

A few milch cows were offered and sold at prices ranging from 35 to 70 dollars, as to quality and condition.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, September 29, 1870.

REMARKS—The receipt of stock for the past two days was light, but yesterday the run of all kinds was heavy, and prices were about the same as those ruling for the past two weeks on cattle and sheep; but hogs are still going lower and lower, and from present indications they will still go lower, as the supply is apparently in excess of the demand.

CATTLE.

We give the following as the ruling rates of the market for the past three days: Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers, 7 50a7 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, 7 00a7 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, 5 50a6 50; Bulls, Stags and Cows, 800 to 1,500, 4 00a4 25; Stock Steers, 800 to 1,000, 4 50a5 00.

HOGS.

The run of hogs was fair and prices were lower, with sales heavy. Eastern advices had a depressing effect upon the market, and few were bought. The following is a fair statement of the ruling rates of the market since Saturday last: Extra Philadelphia, 9 00a9 12; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, 8 75a 9 00; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, 8 25a8 50; rough to common, 150 to 200, 8 00a8 25; light stock hogs, 80 to 100, 6 00a 7 00.

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep was heavy, but former prices were maintained. The stock was of the best description, and good lots met with heavy sale. Heavy purchases were made on Eastern account, and home dealers were not shy in taking hold. Following were the closing rates of the market: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, 5 00a5 50; old to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, 4 50a4 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, 3 50a4 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, 3 00a3 75; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, 4 00a4 50.

HORSES, MULES AND MILCH COWS.

There was but a limited number offered and no sales reported.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

New York Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, September 28.—Flour steady and in moderate demand for export. Wheat dull and drooping, No 1 spring, new, 1 26a1 27; winter red amber 1 25a1 32. Rye dull and nominal. Oats dull and a shade lower; Ohio 52a54c. Corn dull and and a shade lower; mixed 84a85c. Eggs dull but unchanged at 26a27c. Pork dull and nominal. Beef unchanged. Bulk meats unchanged. Bacon unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged; prime steam 15¾c.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, September 28.—Exchange firm; par selling, 1-10 off buying. Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm and ¼a¾c higher; No 2 spring, 1 05. Corn in active demand and advanced ¼a ¾c; No 2 mixed, 63½c cash to seller for October. Oats in active demand and advanced ½a1c; No 2, 37a37¼c. Rye quiet and easier; No 1, 73c; No 1, 71¾a72c; rejected, 60c. Barley firm and in fair demand, No 2 spring 95c cash to seller for October. Highwines quiet; iron bound, 84½c; wood bound, 84c. Provisions quiet and unchanged; Mess Pork, 25 00. Lard, 15c. Bulk shoulders, 11¾a11¾c; bulk sides, 14½c. Hogs active and firm at 8 00 a 8 60. Cattle dull and holders anxious to sell.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, September 28.—Cotton—panicy, difficult to give accurate quotations, middling, 16½c. Flour and grain, quiet and unchanged in every respect. Groceries in fair demand and market firm. Pork, demand light, holders firm, sales of country at 24 00, city 24 25. Lard dull and nominal at 14¾c. Bulk meats, demand light, holders firm, sales at 11½a14c. Bacon, demand light but holders firm; shoulders, 13¾a14c; sides, 16¼a17¼c, asked. Whisky, dull and declined, 84a85c. Gold 113¾. Exchange, par. Money market easy.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, September 28.—Flour—dull but unchanged. Wheat—dull and shade lower; No 2 White Wabash at 1 44; Amber Michigan at 1 12½; No 2 Amber Illinois at 1 28; No 1 Red Wabash at 1 17; No 2 1 13¾; No 3 1 07½. Corn—dull and a shade lower; No 1 white at 69c; No 2 at 65½c; Michigan at 68½c. Oats—dull and a shade lower; No 1 at 41c; No 2 at 38c; Michigan at 41c. Clover seed—demand fair; advanced to 5 60. Freights firmer.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, September 28.—Cotton, dull and drooping at 16½c for new middling. Flour, dull but unchanged, superior winter, 4 00a4 25; extra, 4 50a5 50. Wheat, firm and in fair demand, No 2, red winter, 1 11a1 15; No 1, red, 1 20. Corn, dull and drooping at 62a63c; mixed, 65½c. Barley dull and unsettled at 80a1 10. Rye nothing doing. Whisky is held at 90c. Tobacco, irregular. Groceries dull but unchanged. Pork dull and unchanged.

Memphis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post

MEMPHIS, September 28.—Cotton, dull and nominal at 14¼c; receipts, 272 bales; exports, 224 bales. Flour, dull at 6 26a 7 00. Corn, dat at 80a82½c. Oats, quiet at 84a85c. Hay, quiet at 20 00a22 00 per ton. Bran, scarce. Lard, dull at 16½a 18c. Pork, flat at 25 00a26 00. Bacon shoulders, 14c; sides, 16¼a18c.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, September 28.—Flour—steady and in moderate demand; superfine winter, 7 75a8 00. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 red winter 1 19; No 2 1 17. Corn dull and a shade lower; No 1 white 73c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 42c. Crude petroleum quiet at 4 40; refined dull at 22¾c; buyer October, 22a 22½c.

Milwaukee Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MILWAUKEE, September 28.—Flour quiet and weak—No 1 red winter, 4 50. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No 2 red winter, 1 06a1 06½. Corn and oats unchanged. Rye scarce and firm; No 1 71c. Barley—Demand fair and prices advanced; No 2, 88c.

Baltimore Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

BALTIMORE, September 28.—Flour—quiet and weak. Wheat—steady and in moderate demand; Western Red at 1 30a 1 32. White Corn, at 1 00a1 05; yellow at 93a95c. Oats—at 47a50c. Rye, at 80a90c. Mess pork—heavy at 27 00a27 50. Bacon—shoulders at 14½c; hams at 24a25½c. Lard, at 16½c. Whisky, at 90a91c.

Detroit Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

DETROIT, September 28.—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; extra 1 36; No 1, 1 26; No 1 amber 1 14; regular 1 12; closes firm; other grades quiet; No 1 white 75c. Oats—No 1 State 42c; spring No 1, 1 00 per ceutal; No 2 dull and nominally 1 50.

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CARR, McCAND

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HAVE JUST OPENED THEIR NEW

DRY GOODS,

And would invite the attention of

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Belgian Plaids,

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STOCK COMPLETE IN

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Will be Received Daily throughout the

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MARRIED.

LOGAN—CLARKE—On Tuesday evening, Sept. 27th, 1870, in the North Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. A. A. Hodge, D. D., Mr. EDWARD P. LOGAN and Miss ANNIE M. CLARKE, all of Allegheny.

IRWIN—RIDDLE—On Tuesday evening, Sept. 27th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. H. Gray, LEWIS IRWIN and EMMA, daughter of John W. Riddle, Esq., of Allegheny.

ATKINSON—WILMOT—On Tuesday evening, Sept. 27, 1870, by Rev. P. Kerr, T. J. ATKINSON and THERESA M. WILMOT.

DIED.

WILSON—On Sabbath morning, Sept. 25th, Miss ELIZA M. WILSON, in the 47th year of her age.

COULTER—On Monday evening, Sept. 26th, 1870, CHARLES MARCHAND, only son of A. M. and Mary Coulter.

LARIMER—On Sept. 26th, Mrs. SADIE, wife of J. D. Larimer, aged 23 years 6 months and 18 days.

GAYTON—On Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock, ELLEN, youngest daughter of Hugh and Mary Gayton, aged 2 years.

KENNEDY—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 27, at 4 o'clock, SADIE J., daughter of Robert and Agnes Kennedy, aged 11 months and 24 days.

MCLAUGHLIN—On Tuesday morning, September 27th, at 11 o'clock, GEORGE WASHINGTON GRAY, son of the late Jno. and Thirza McLaughlin, aged 2 years and 6 months.

ROBERTS—On sunday, Sept. 25th, at 2 P. M. OBEY ROBERTS.

HARBOURS—On Sunday morning, September 25, 1870, at 9 o'clock, B. R. HARBOURS, aged 60 years.

Bear in Mind.

When disease has undermined the health and the physical system has become postrated, a stimulant that will not only strengthen, but remove the cause, should be immediated resorted to. Mental distress is also a fruitful source of the breaking down of the constitution, and the ravages of this enemy to health are truly alarming. For all such remedies Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have been found unsurpassed. By acting directly upon the digestive organs, they remove the heavy, disagreeable feeling after eating, so often complained of by persons of a delicate temperament. As soon as digestion is restored, the patient finds his strength increasing, and his general health improved.

Thousands of persons certify that it may be relied on in all cases of weakness or nervous debility attendant upon sedentary habits. The generality of Bitters are so disagreeable to the taste that they are objectionable to a weak stomach. This is not the case with Hostetter's Bitters, which will be found mild and extremely pleasant. Ba'samic plants, barks and roots contribute their restorative juices to render it soothing and strengthening. Its basis is the only pure stimulant which has ever been produced, containing no fusil oil, or any other deleterious element. The most careful and skilful chemists have analyzed the Bitters and pronounced them harmless. This is scientific testimony; but the testimony of the hundreds of thousands who have experienced the preventive and curative effects of the GREAT VEGETABLE TONIC and ALTERATIVE of modern times is still more conclusive. In Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nervous Complaints, Chronic Complaints and General Debility, It is as nearly infallible as anything in this fallible world can be.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the Lowest Rates, Wholesale and Retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market Street.

RECEIVING

NEW GOODS!

THE LATEST STYLES!

Bell & Moorhouse,

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES!

Dress Goods.
Plaids.
Silks.
Linens.
Blankets.
Flannels.
Suits.

AGENTS WANTED.—$225 A MONTH by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE Co. Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:6mw-n.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—90 PAGES. DR. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail, free. Adress DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. ap16:1yw-sp

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street, New York City. aug20-3mw

IF YOU WANT TO HAVE WHITE AND Clean clothes, use DELAPIERRE'S ELECTRIC SOAP. It saves time, saves labor preserves clothing, brightens colors, goes three times as far as brown soap, and is an excellent soap for toilet use, being pure white. For sale by Arbuckles & Co. and grocers generally in Pittsburgh and vicinity. se15-d&4tw

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LES & CO.,

STREET,

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

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the Trade to their Choice Lines of

GOODS,

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Plaid Merinos.

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EVERY DEPARTMENT.

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MEDICAL.

Health! Beauty!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion

SECURED TO ALL.

RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES.

SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT

EVERY DAY AN INCREASE IN FLESH IS SEEN AND FELT.

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth; Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst forms of skin Diseases; Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ague, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakening and Painful Discharges; Night Sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic, Scrofula, Constitional, Skin and Syphiloid diseases, but it is the only positive remedy for

KIDNEY, BLADDER,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark, bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits, and where there is a pricking, burning sensation, and pain in the small of the back, and along the Loins. In all these conditions, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber sherry color.

THE WASTE OF THE BODY

are supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood, that furnishes sound structure. Hence all suffering from WEAKNESS, DISCHARGES, either Male or Female, or ULCERS, or sores, through the repairing process of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN, are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, urine sweat, structure-making constituents, with Tissue-making Flesh-making, Heat or Caloric and Fat-making elements. All of its constituents are *healing, purifying, and strengthening. It Repairs Health, Dissolves and Drives out of the body* the products of Decay and Corruption. CONSUMPTION, WHITE-SWELLING, DROPSY, SYPHILIS' CANCER, TUMORS, &c., are all a scrofulious attack, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT!

That Scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the results of deposit from the blood, induced or caused by Chronic Inflammation. That those deposits take place when the blood is *poor, weak, watery,* and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or for the presence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, which is the Corrosive Choride of Mercury or other agents, given in medicines and which letters lately in the papers advertised as sarsaparillas, NOT ABSORBED OR CHANGED FROM THEIR NATURAL CONDITION.

That unless the repairs or nutriments are greater than the waste, that decompositions and decay will supervene and the powers of life become exhausted.

That the dying body cannot be sustained on any treatment of medication that exhausts the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the *vital forces* are preserved, and on which the growth of the body depends.

OVARIAN TUMER CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors on the womb, uteri, ovaries or bowels; the knife has been the sole resource in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterous, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion, Ascites, and Calculus Congestions.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

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DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it, but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

Price, One Dollar.

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURE: THE WORST PAIN IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ANY ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is a cure for every pain. It was the first, and is

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, Allays Inflammations and Cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands and organs, by one application in from one to twenty minutes. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will, in from ONE to TWENTY MINUTES *afford ease and comfort,* and this medicine, so rapid in stopping pain, can be purchased for Fifty Cents per bottle at almost every druggist's and country merchant's store on this continent, and within one hour's distance of almost every habitation in the United States.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

If those who are now suffering Pain, no matter what the cause may be, or by what name it is called —is external, apply the Radway's Ready Relief to the part of the body where the pain is present. If INTERNAL,

20 DROPS DILUTED IN WATER,

As a drink; whether Cramps, Spasms, Inflammation, Congestion, Asiatic Cholera, Chills and Fever, the most violent, excruciating, and torturing pains will be stopped.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
PAINFUL ATTACKS WHERE.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts, where the pain or difficulty exists, will afford ease and comfort.

20 DROPS IN A HALF TUMBLER OF WATER will, in a few moments, cure

CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH,
HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE,
DIARRHEA, DYSENTRY, COLIC,
WIND IN THE BOWELS

And all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED

FOR FIFTY CENTS.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is the best, cheapest and safest remedy that can be used for Fever and Ague, Bilious and other Fevers.

Not one person need suffer, be they ever so much exposed to fever and ague, if they will only take Radway's Ready Relief, and keep their bowels open with Radway's Pills. Hundreds in the west who have hitherto been doctoring at the rate of one and two hundred dollars for a few months treatment, are keeping themselves free from fever and age, chills and fever, rheumatism, &c., for one or two dollars a year, spent for Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Pills (coated).

The READY RELIEF will afford instant ease to all. Price only 50 cents per bottle.

N. B.—See that every bottle has an India Rubber Stopper. Sold at all druggists, and at Dr. Radway's office, No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York.